

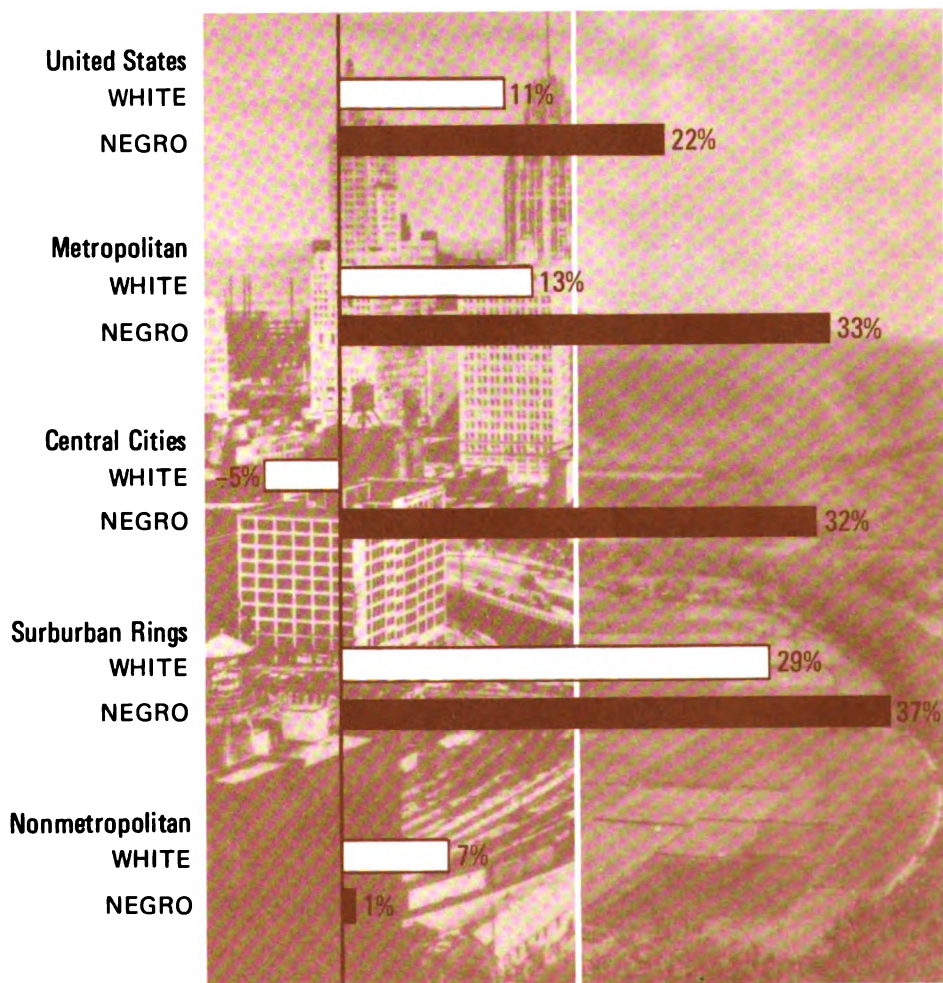


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# *Special Studies*

## TRENDS IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN METROPOLITAN AND NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS

Percent Change in Population by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan  
Residence by Race: 1960-1969



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# TRENDS IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN METROPOLITAN AND NONMETROPOLITAN AREAS

## INTRODUCTION

This report presents statistics describing selected characteristics of persons and families in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas in 1969 and 1960. Data for both the central cities and suburban rings of metropolitan areas are shown when that type of residence distinction is significant. Wherever possible, data are presented for whites and Negroes separately. The major subjects featured in this report are: population distribution, family composition and income, education, employment, earnings, and poverty.

Some highlights of the data presented in this report are:

(1) **POPULATION**--While the population of the United States as a whole increased by 12 percent since 1960, the population within metropolitan areas increased by 15 percent. The proportion of the population residing in metropolitan areas in 1969 ranged from 51 percent in the South to 78 percent in the Northeast. Within metropolitan areas, virtually, if not all the population growth between 1960 and 1969 occurred in the suburban rings. In the central cities, the number of whites declined while the Negro population increased by three million. Negroes now represent one-fifth of the central city population.

(2) **FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS**--About 88 percent of the white families and 68 percent of the Negro families in metropolitan areas had both husband and wife present in 1969. There was a decline between 1960 and 1969 in the proportion of husband-wife families among Negroes. The proportion of Negro families headed by women increased in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas from 1960 to 1969.

While the median income for families in metropolitan areas was higher than that for nonmetropolitan families in both 1959 and 1968, the relative differences between the median incomes diminished between 1959 and 1968. The income per family member for whites was about \$1,400 higher than that for Negroes both inside and outside

metropolitan areas in 1968. The median income for city families was below that for suburban families, with the suburban families' median income increasing at a faster rate between 1959 and 1968.

(3) **EDUCATION**--The proportion of white and Negro persons 25 to 29 years old who completed high school increased substantially in both metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas between 1960 and 1969. The median educational attainment of young Negro adults was 1.4 years higher within metropolitan areas than outside metropolitan areas.

Of the men between 25 and 54 years of age living in metropolitan areas, about two-thirds had completed high school and about one-fifth had completed at least four years of college in 1969. The proportion of these men who completed high school was higher in the suburbs than in the central city. A larger proportion of white than Negro men completed high school in both the city and the suburbs.

For all levels of educational attainment, the relative gap between the median income of white and Negro men narrowed between 1959 and 1968. However, in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, the median incomes of whites were considerably above those of Negroes with the same level of education.

(4) **EMPLOYMENT**--Unemployment rates declined significantly in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas between 1960 and 1969. In central cities and in suburban rings, the unemployment rate for males 20 years and over in 1969 was about half what it had been in 1960. Between 1960 and 1969, the unemployment rate for adult Negro men in cities dropped from 9.9 percent to 3.9 percent. In both 1969 and 1960, the rate of unemployment among Negroes was about twice as high as that among whites in metropolitan areas.

There has been a substantial increase in the labor force participation of women since 1960. Within metropolitan areas, one-half of the women were either employed or seeking employment in March 1969.

(5) **EARNINGS**--The median earnings of men and women within metropolitan areas were higher than those for workers in nonmetropolitan areas in both 1968 and 1959. The proportion of workers employed for a full year increased among both men and women in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas between 1959 and 1968.

In most occupation groups the earnings of men who worked year round in 1968 were substantially higher than the earnings of women employed in the same type of occupation in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. Among year-round workers of either sex in most occupations, the median earnings in 1968 of workers living in metropolitan areas were higher than for those living in nonmetropolitan areas employed in the same type of occupation.

(6) **POVERTY**--The proportion of persons in the United States below the poverty level dropped from 22 percent to 13 percent between 1959 and 1968. Ten percent of all persons in metropolitan areas were poor in 1968, while the rate of poverty outside these areas was 18 percent. Both inside and outside metropolitan areas, poverty rates for white persons were far below those for Negroes.

Within metropolitan areas, there were more poor families headed by women in 1968 than in 1959. Poor Negro families headed by women increased by 48 percent between 1959 and 1968. In contrast to the rising trend among poor families with female heads, families below the poverty level headed by men declined by about 45 percent during this period.

In central cities of metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more the poverty rates in 1968 were 9 percent and 24 percent for white and Negro persons, respectively. The number of poor white persons in these cities declined by 800,000, while the number of poor Negroes was about the same in 1968 as in 1959.

(7) **POVERTY AREAS**--On the basis of the characteristics of census tracts in 1960, poverty areas were delineated in the 100 largest metropolitan areas. The number of families living in these poverty areas declined by 16 percent between 1960 and 1969. The number of white families in these areas dropped by 19 percent as compared to a 10 percent decline among families of Negro and other races.

Over one-half of all poor families in poverty areas were of Negro and other races in 1968. Outside these poverty areas, the percent of poor families of Negro and other races increased from 10 percent in 1959 to 23 percent in 1968.



## SOURCES OF DATA AND DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Special tabulations were prepared for this report from the 53,000 households in a one-in-a-thousand sample of 1960 census data and from the approximately 50,000 households in the March 1969 Current Population Survey (CPS). Roughly 65 percent of these sample households were in metropolitan areas. These tabulations were designed to eliminate conceptual differences between the original tabulation of the 1960 census data and the 1969 CPS data. Since the estimates are based on samples, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained from complete censuses using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and of reporting as well as being subject to sampling variability.

The designs of the samples used for this report provide the greatest reliability for data concerning broad population groups at the national level. Data for small population groups (for example, Negroes in suburban areas) will have larger relative sampling errors. Differences shown in the tables for such small groups may be simply the result of sampling variability and, therefore, caution should be applied when using them. All statements of comparison made in the text of this report, however, are statistically significant. This means that the chances are at least 19 in 20 that a difference identified in the text indicates a true difference in the population rather than the chance variations arising from the use of samples.

This report features comparisons between residents of metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. Metropolitan areas, specifically the standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) used in this report, are defined as of 1960. Except in New England, an SMSA is a county or group of counties which contains at least one city of at least 50,000. In New England, SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties. Some data in this report are shown separately for the central cities and suburban rings within the metropolitan areas. That portion of the SMSA which lies outside the central city is referred to in this report as the "suburban ring" or the "suburbs." It should be emphasized that in addition to the residential communities commonly referred to as "suburbia," these suburban rings also contain cities of moderate size and also some open country.

Two different population universes are used in this report. Data for overall characteristics such as age, family structure, and education include inmates of institutions but exclude Armed Forces members living in barracks. The income, poverty, and employment data exclude both inmates of institutions and Armed Forces personnel living in barracks.

Although the time periods covered by the income and poverty statistics refer to calendar years 1968 and 1959, characteristics such as type of residence, employment status, and educational attainment refer to the time of enumeration, March 1969 and April 1960, respectively.

Earnings include only wages or salary and net income from self-employment received by persons. Income includes not only earnings but also income from other sources such as Social Security, interest, dividends, and public assistance. Data on income and earnings are shown in constant 1968 dollars. The value of 1959 income was converted to 1968 dollars on the basis of the change in the Consumer Price Index.

In each table, the individual estimates and percentages have been rounded independently, so that the component parts do not always add to the total. Percentages are based on the unrounded numbers.

## I Population

The resident population of the United States exclusive of Armed Forces members living in barracks reached the 200 million mark in 1969, representing a 12 percent increase since 1960. However, this national population growth rate is only an average of widely different rates of change for specific groups in specific places. The growth rate among whites (11 percent) was only half the rate among Negroes (22 percent) between 1960 and 1969. The population increased at a faster rate within metropolitan areas (15 percent) than outside these areas (6 percent). Within metropolitan areas, virtually, if not all, the population growth occurred within the suburban rings. In the central cities, while the number of whites declined, the Negro population increased by 3 million between 1960 and 1969. A smaller proportion of the metropolitan population resided within central cities in 1969 (45 percent) than in 1960 (51 percent).

**Table 1. POPULATION CHANGE BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE, 1960-1969**

(Numbers in millions)

<u>Type of residence</u>	All races			White			Negro		
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>Percent change</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>Percent change</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>Percent change</u>
United States	200.1	178.7	12	175.6	158.7	11	22.4	18.4	22
Metropolitan areas	129.6	112.4	15	112.2	99.4	13	15.8	11.9	33
Central cities	58.7	57.8	2	45.4	47.6	-5	12.5	9.5	32
Suburban rings	70.9	54.6	30	66.8	51.8	29	3.3	2.4	37
Metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more	70.3	61.2	15	59.6	53.9	11	9.8	6.8	44
Central cities	30.5	30.2	1	22.3	24.3	-9	7.9	5.6	41
Suburban rings	39.8	31.0	28	37.5	29.7	26	1.9	1.2	56
Metropolitan areas under 1,000,000	59.3	51.1	16	52.6	45.5	16	6.0	5.1	18
Central cities	28.2	27.6	2	23.3	23.4	(Z)	4.6	3.9	19
Suburban rings	31.1	23.5	32	29.3	22.1	32	1.4	1.2	17
Outside metropolitan areas	70.6	66.3	6	63.4	59.3	7	6.6	6.5	1
Central city population as percent of metropolitan area total	45	51	(X)	40	48	(X)	79	80	(X)

X Not applicable.

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.--All data presented in this report exclude Armed Forces living in barracks.

The population increase for the United States between 1968 and 1969 was estimated at about 2 million. Since the early 1960's, population growth in the United States has declined from an annual average rate of 1.5 percent between 1960 and 1964 to 1.0 percent between 1968 and 1969.

Within metropolitan areas the population changes for whites and Negroes are in sharp contrast. Since 1964, there has been some decline in the number of whites in central cities, while their greatest growth has been in the suburban rings. The increase in the number of Negroes in central cities accounted for most of the growth in the Negro population in metropolitan areas since 1960.

**Table 2. AVERAGE ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE**  
(Numbers in thousands)

<u>Type of residence and race</u>	1960-1964		1964-1968		1968-1969	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per- cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per- cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per- cent</u>
<b>ALL RACES</b>						
Total	2,759	1.5	2,186	1.1	2,045	1.0
Metropolitan areas	2,166	1.8	1,510	1.2	1,705	1.3
Central cities	495	0.8	-278	-0.5	180	0.3
Suburban rings	1,671	2.9	1,788	2.7	1,525	2.2
Outside metropolitan areas	590	0.9	678	1.0	343	0.5
<b>WHITE</b>						
Total	2,274	1.4	1,738	1.0	1,617	0.9
Metropolitan areas	1,667	1.6	1,143	1.1	1,107	1.0
Central cities	42	0.1	-496	-1.1	-287	-0.6
Suburban rings	1,624	2.9	1,639	2.6	1,394	2.1
Outside metropolitan areas	606	1.0	596	1.0	511	0.8
<b>NEGRO</b>						
Total	430	2.2	381	1.8	381	1.7
Metropolitan areas	451	3.5	296	2.0	552	3.7
Central cities	399	3.8	219	1.9	434	3.6
Suburban rings	52	2.0	77	2.6	118	3.7
Outside metropolitan areas	-21	-0.3	85	1.3	-171	-2.5

NOTE.--The 1969, 1968, and 1964 figures in this table are based on 5-quarter averages of data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) centered on April. Therefore, the 1969 and 1968 figures used for this table differ slightly from those used for other tables of this report which are based on the CPS taken annually in March. For comparability with data from the CPS, figures from the 1960 census have been adjusted to exclude members of the Armed Forces living in barracks and similar types of quarters.

The proportion of the population residing in metropolitan areas rose slightly between 1960 and 1969. This increase was absorbed in suburban rings, as the proportion of the population residing in central cities declined from 32 percent to 29 percent.

Within metropolitan areas most whites resided in suburban rings, while the overwhelming majority of Negroes were central city residents. It is within metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more that differences between white and Negro population trends are most apparent. As the proportion of the white population residing in these largest metropolitan areas remained constant (34 percent) between 1960 and 1969, the proportion of the Negro population living in these areas increased from 37 percent to 44 percent. Only 13 percent of the white population, but 35 percent of the Negro population were residents of central cities within the largest metropolitan areas in 1969.

**Table 3. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE**

(Percent)

<u>Type of residence</u>	All races			White			Negro		
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>
United States	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Metropolitan areas	65	65	63	64	64	63	71	69	65
Central cities	29	29	32	26	26	30	56	54	52
Suburban rings	35	35	31	38	38	33	15	15	13
Metropolitan areas of									
1,000,000 or more	35	35	34	34	34	34	44	42	37
Central cities	15	15	17	13	13	15	35	34	30
Suburban rings	20	20	17	21	22	19	9	8	7
Metropolitan areas									
under 1,000,000	30	29	29	30	30	29	27	27	28
Central cities	14	14	15	13	13	15	21	20	21
Suburban rings	16	15	13	17	16	14	6	7	7
Outside metropolitan areas	35	35	37	36	36	37	29	31	35

In 1969, 21 percent of the central city population was Negro, up from 16 percent in 1960. During this same time, the proportion of Negroes among residents of the suburban rings remained at 5 percent. In the largest SMSA's, Negroes accounted for 26 percent of the central city population in 1969, compared with 16 percent in the central cities of smaller SMSA's. However, in both the largest and the smallest metropolitan areas the proportion of Negroes in the suburban rings was only 5 percent.

**Table 4. NEGROES AS A PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION**

<u>Type of residence</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>
United States	11	11	10
Metropolitan areas	12	12	11
Central cities	21	20	16
Suburban rings	5	5	4
Metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more	14	13	11
Central cities	26	25	18
Suburban rings	5	4	4
Metropolitan areas under 1,000,000	10	10	10
Central cities	16	16	14
Suburban rings	5	5	5
Outside metropolitan areas	9	10	10

The proportion of the population residing in metropolitan areas in 1969 ranged from 51 percent in the South to 78 percent in the Northeast. In the South, both whites and Negroes were about equally distributed between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. In all regions except the South, a greater proportion of Negroes than of whites resided in metropolitan areas in both 1969 and 1960.

**Table 5. POPULATION IN METROPOLITAN AREAS BY REGION**

(Numbers in millions)

			Percent in metropolitan areas	
<u>Region and race</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>
ALL RACES				
United States	129.6	112.4	65	63
Northeast	37.9	35.5	78	79
North Central	35.7	30.8	63	60
South	30.9	26.2	51	48
West	25.0	19.9	74	72
WHITE				
United States	112.2	99.4	64	63
Northeast	33.7	32.6	76	78
North Central	31.1	27.6	60	57
South	25.0	21.0	52	49
West	22.4	18.2	72	71
NEGRO				
United States	15.8	11.9	71	65
Northeast	4.1	2.8	93	96
North Central	4.5	3.1	94	92
South	5.9	5.1	50	46
West	1.5	0.9	89	94



The population of metropolitan areas in each region of the country increased between 1960 and 1969, with the Northeast showing the smallest gain (7 percent) and the West the greatest increase (26 percent). From 1960 to 1969 in metropolitan areas of the South, the number of whites and Negroes increased at about the same rate, 19 percent and 15 percent, respectively. There was no significant population growth outside metropolitan areas in the North Central and Southern regions, but substantial increases in the Northeast and West between 1960 and 1969. The number of whites increased by about 1 million (5 percent) in nonmetropolitan areas of the South. There was no significant change in the number of Negroes in these areas between 1960 and 1969.

**Table 6. POPULATION CHANGE BY REGION**

<u>Region and race</u>	Metropolitan areas			Outside metropolitan areas		
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>Percent change</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>Percent change</u>
ALL RACES						
North and West	98.7	86.2	14	41.3	37.9	9
Northeast	37.9	35.5	7	10.9	9.2	19
North Central	35.7	30.8	16	21.3	20.9	2
West	25.0	19.9	26	9.0	7.9	14
South	30.9	26.2	18	29.3	28.4	3
WHITE						
North and West	87.2	78.4	11	40.1	37.1	8
Northeast	33.7	32.6	3	10.6	9.1	17
North Central	31.1	27.6	13	21.0	20.6	2
West	22.4	18.2	23	8.5	7.5	14
South	25.0	21.0	19	23.4	22.2	5
NEGRO						
North and West	10.0	6.8	46	0.8	0.4	87
South	5.9	5.1	15	5.8	6.1	-5

In each region the population increase within suburban rings was greater than the growth of the central city population between 1960 and 1969. The population within central cities of the Northeast did not change significantly, while the suburban rings population in that region increased by 16 percent.

There were marked differences in the patterns of white and Negro population growth for cities and suburbs by region. In the North and West, the number of whites within central cities declined by 6 percent as the number of Negroes increased by 42 percent from 1960 to 1969. During the same time, the suburban white population growth rate in the North and West (26 percent) was considerably below that for the South (41 percent). Among Negro suburban residents, however, the rate of increase in the North and West (68 percent) was much higher than in the South (11 percent).

**Table 7. POPULATION CHANGE BY REGION, FOR CENTRAL CITIES  
AND SUBURBAN RINGS**

(Numbers in millions)

<u>Region and race</u>	Central cities			Suburban rings		
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>Percent change</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>Percent change</u>
ALL RACES						
North and West	43.2	42.9	1	55.5	43.3	28
Northeast	16.8	17.3	-3	21.1	18.2	16
North Central	16.8	16.4	2	18.9	14.4	32
West	9.6	9.2	5	15.4	10.8	43
South	15.5	14.9	4	15.5	11.3	37
WHITE						
North and West	34.3	36.5	-6	52.9	41.9	26
Northeast	13.5	14.9	-10	20.2	17.6	15
North Central	12.8	13.6	-6	18.3	14.0	31
West	8.0	8.0	1	14.4	10.3	40
South	11.1	11.2	-1	13.9	9.9	41
NEGRO						
North and West	8.1	5.7	42	1.8	1.1	68
South	4.4	3.7	17	1.5	1.3	11

For all regions except the South, the proportion of Negroes among the metropolitan population was greater than that found outside metropolitan areas. In 1969, Negroes accounted for about one-fifth of both the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan populations in the South.

The proportion of Negroes among central city residents ranged from 10 percent in the West to 28 percent in the South in 1969. In all regions the proportion of Negroes among central city residents increased between 1960 and 1969.

**Table 8. NEGROES AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION, BY REGION**

<u>Region and year</u>	Metropolitan areas			<u>Outside metropolitan areas</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Central cities</u>	<u>Suburban rings</u>	
1969				
Northeast	11	19	4	3
North Central	13	23	3	1
South	19	28	10	20
West	6	10	3	2
1968				
Northeast	10	18	3	3
North Central	12	23	3	2
South	18	27	10	20
West	6	10	4	3
1960				
Northeast	8	13	3	1
North Central	10	17	2	1
South	19	25	12	21
West	5	8	2	1

Between 1960 and 1969, the median age of the metropolitan population declined. In 1969, about half of the metropolitan Negro population was under 22 years of age, while the median age for whites was about 30 years. About 40 percent of the Negro population and 31 percent of the white population were under 16 years of age.

Outside metropolitan areas there was also a substantial difference between the median ages of the white and Negro populations; 29 years for whites, and about 20 years for Negroes in 1969. There was no significant change in the median age of whites or Negroes in nonmetropolitan areas between 1960 and 1969.

Table 9. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

<u>Age</u>	<u>All races</u>		<u>White</u>		<u>Negro</u>	
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>
METROPOLITAN AREAS						
Number (millions)	129.6	112.4	112.2	99.4	15.8	11.9
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 5 years	9	11	9	11	13	14
5 to 15 years	22	21	22	21	27	23
16 to 19 years	7	5	7	5	8	6
20 to 24 years	8	6	8	6	8	7
25 to 44 years	24	28	24	28	24	28
45 to 64 years	20	20	21	21	16	17
65 years and over	9	8	10	9	5	5
Median age	28.4	29.7	29.5	30.3	21.9	25.1
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS						
Number (millions)	70.6	66.3	63.4	59.3	6.6	6.5
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 5 years	9	11	9	11	13	14
5 to 15 years	23	23	23	22	29	28
16 to 19 years	7	6	7	6	9	7
20 to 24 years	7	6	7	6	7	6
25 to 44 years	22	24	23	24	18	19
45 to 64 years	21	20	21	20	16	17
65 years and over	10	10	11	10	9	8
Median age	28.0	28.2	29.0	29.0	19.5	20.5

Within cities and suburbs, the median age of the population declined from 1960 to 1969. In central cities, the median age for Negroes dropped from 1960 to 1969, while the median age of whites remained about the same. About half of the Negroes residing within cities in 1969 were under 22 years of age. The white population was considerably older, having an average age of about 33 years.

**Table 10. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE, FOR CENTRAL CITIES AND SUBURBAN RINGS**

<u>Age</u>	All races		White		Negro	
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>
CENTRAL CITIES						
Number (millions)	58.7	57.8	45.4	47.6	12.5	9.5
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 5 years	9	11	8	10	13	14
5 to 15 years	20	19	18	18	26	23
16 to 19 years	7	5	6	5	8	6
20 to 24 years	8	7	8	7	8	7
25 to 44 years	23	27	23	26	23	29
45 to 64 years	22	22	23	23	17	17
65 years and over	11	10	13	11	5	5
Median age	30.0	31.3	32.7	32.5	22.1	25.6
SUBURBAN RINGS						
Number (millions)	70.9	54.6	66.8	51.8	3.3	2.4
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 5 years	9	12	9	12	12	14
5 to 15 years	24	23	24	23	29	26
16 to 19 years	7	5	7	5	7	6
20 to 24 years	7	5	7	5	7	7
25 to 44 years	26	29	26	29	24	26
45 to 64 years	19	19	20	19	15	17
65 years and over	8	7	8	7	6	5
Median age	27.2	28.1	27.5	28.4	20.3	23.1

In metropolitan areas, the number of white adults and children increased between 1960 and 1969. However, within the central cities there was a decline among white persons under 16 years and among those between 25 and 64 years of age. As the number of white persons under 16 years declined by 1.4 million in central cities, there was an increase of about the same amount in the number of Negro children. There was no such offsetting replacement by Negroes ages 25 to 64, for the 2.6 million decline in the number of whites in that age group. The number of white persons in each age category increased in the suburban rings of metropolitan areas.

**Table 11. CHANGE IN THE WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION BY AGE, 1960-1969**

<u>Age and race</u>	Metropolitan areas			Outside metropolitan areas
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Central cities</u>	<u>Suburban rings</u>	<u>areas</u>
WHITE				
	Number (millions)			
Under 16 years	2.4	-1.4	3.9	.2
16 to 19 years	2.3	.4	2.0	.9
20 to 24 years	2.7	.7	2.0	1.0
25 to 64 years	3.0	-2.6	5.6	1.5
65 years and over	2.3	.7	1.6	.6
	Percent			
Under 16 years	8	-11	22	1
16 to 19 years	44	14	71	23
20 to 24 years	46	22	75	30
25 to 64 years	6	-11	23	6
65 years and over	26	14	44	9
NEGRO				
	Number (millions)			
Under 16 years	1.8	1.4	.4	(Z)
16 to 19 years	.5	.4	.1	.1
20 to 24 years	.5	.4	.1	(Z)
25 to 64 years	1.0	.7	.3	-.2
65 years and over	.2	.1	.1	.1
	Percent			
Under 16 years	40	39	43	1
16 to 19 years	69	72	59	25
20 to 24 years	61	66	41	10
25 to 64 years	18	17	26	-7
65 years and over	31	27	46	10

Z Less than 50,000.

In central cities generally, the proportion of Negroes increased since 1960, particularly among those under 20 years of age in central cities of the largest metropolitan areas. In these cities in 1969, the proportion of Negroes among the population under 16 years (35 percent) was about 3 times as great as the proportion among those 65 years and over (11 percent).

**Table 12. NEGROES AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION IN CENTRAL CITIES, BY AGE**

<u>Age</u>	Central cities in metropolitan areas of--								
	All central cities			1,000,000 or more			Under 1,000,000		
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total	21	20	16	26	25	18	16	16	14
Under 16 years	28	27	20	35	34	23	21	21	18
16 to 19 years	24	23	18	30	28	20	19	18	16
20 to 24 years	21	19	16	24	23	20	17	15	12
25 to 64 years	19	18	15	23	22	17	15	14	13
65 years and over	10	10	9	11	10	10	9	8	8

## **II Family Characteristics**



Of all families in metropolitan areas, 11 percent were headed by women in 1969. Outside metropolitan areas, female-headed families accounted for one-tenth of all families. There were distinct differences in family structure between white and Negro families in metropolitan areas as well as outside metropolitan areas. There was a decline between 1960 and 1969 in the proportion of Negro families having both a husband and wife present. About 88 percent of the white families and 68 percent of the Negro families in metropolitan areas had both the husband and wife present in 1969. The proportion of Negro families headed by women increased from 22 percent in 1960 to 29 percent in 1969 in metropolitan areas.

Table 13. TYPE OF FAMILY

<u>Type of family</u>	Metropolitan areas		Outside metropolitan areas	
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>
ALL RACES				
Number (millions)	32.6	28.6	17.9	16.4
Percent	100	100	100	100
Husband-wife	86	88	88	89
Other male head	3	3	2	3
Female head	11	10	10	9
WHITE				
Number (millions)	28.9	25.8	16.6	15.1
Percent	100	100	100	100
Husband-wife	88	89	90	90
Other male head	2	3	2	2
Female head	9	8	8	8
NEGRO				
Number (millions)	3.4	2.6	1.2	1.3
Percent	100	100	100	100
Husband-wife	68	74	68	75
Other male head	4	4	4	3
Female head	29	22	28	21

Some differences in family structure patterns between cities and suburbs appear in the data for 1969 and 1960. In a greater proportion of suburban than of city families, husband and wife were both present. Among both whites and Negroes, families headed by women with no husband present accounted for a larger proportion of city than of suburban families.

In cities as well as in suburbs, white families were more likely than Negro families to include both a husband and wife. Only about two thirds of the Negro families in central cities in 1969 were headed by a man with his wife present.

**Table 14. TYPE OF FAMILY IN CENTRAL CITIES AND SUBURBAN RINGS**

<u>Type of family</u>	Central cities		Suburban rings	
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>
ALL RACES				
Number (millions)	14.7	14.7	17.9	13.9
Percent	100	100	100	100
Husband-wife	82	84	90	91
Other male head	3	3	2	2
Female head	15	12	8	7
WHITE				
Number (millions)	11.8	12.4	17.0	13.3
Percent	100	100	100	100
Husband-wife	85	86	90	92
Other male head	3	3	2	2
Female head	12	10	8	6
NEGRO				
Number (millions)	2.7	2.1	0.7	0.5
Percent	100	100	100	100
Husband-wife	66	73	73	79
Other male head	4	4	3	3
Female head	30	23	24	18

In metropolitan areas, families headed by men were larger, on the average, than families headed by women. There is some evidence to indicate that this same relationship exists in nonmetropolitan areas. Negro families in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas were larger than their white counterparts.

In 1968, the income per family member for Negroes was 55 percent that of whites in metropolitan areas and only 40 percent that of whites in nonmetropolitan areas. The income per family member for whites was approximately \$1,400 higher than that for Negro families both inside and outside metropolitan areas in 1968.

**Table 15. SIZE OF FAMILY AND INCOME PER FAMILY MEMBER BY SEX OF HEAD**

(1968 dollars)

<u>Race of head</u>	1968			1959		
	<u>All families</u>	<u>Male head</u>	<u>Female head</u>	<u>All families</u>	<u>Male head</u>	<u>Female head</u>
<b>METROPOLITAN AREAS</b>						
Persons per family:						
All families	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.1
White	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.5	3.6	2.9
Negro	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9
Income per family member:						
All families	\$2,903	\$3,028	\$1,808	\$2,430	\$2,497	\$1,682
White	3,079	3,155	2,188	2,573	2,614	2,002
Negro	1,683	1,931	1,033	1,243	1,357	812
Percent of white	55	61	47	48	52	41
<b>OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS</b>						
Persons per family:						
All families	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3
White	3.6	3.6	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.1
Negro	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.4
Income per family member:						
All families	\$2,214	\$2,296	\$1,391	\$1,645	\$1,691	\$1,101
White	2,348	2,396	1,702	1,770	1,800	1,335
Negro	940	1,049	665	559	588	443
Percent of white	40	44	39	32	33	33

There was no significant change in the average family size among either whites or Negroes in central cities or suburban rings between 1959 and 1968. The average size of families headed by men was greater than that for families headed by women in central cities as well as in the suburbs, for both 1968 and 1959.

In 1968, the per capita income for Negro family members was 55 percent of the income available to white family members in central cities. The per capita income for white families in central cities was \$3,045 compared to \$1,690 for Negro families.

**Table 16. SIZE OF FAMILY AND INCOME PER FAMILY MEMBER BY SEX OF HEAD,  
FOR CENTRAL CITIES AND SUBURBAN RINGS**

(1968 dollars)

<u>Race of head</u>	1968			1959		
	<u>All families</u>	<u>Male head</u>	<u>Female head</u>	<u>All families</u>	<u>Male head</u>	<u>Female head</u>
<b>CENTRAL CITIES</b>						
Persons per family:						
All families	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.1
White	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.4	3.5	2.8
Negro	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9
Income per family member:						
All families	\$2,741	\$2,925	\$1,645	\$2,341	\$2,424	\$1,658
White	3,045	3,151	2,123	2,553	2,596	2,095
Negro	1,688	1,952	1,038	1,286	1,418	825
Percent of white	55	62	49	50	55	39
<b>SUBURBAN RINGS</b>						
Persons per family:						
All families	3.7	3.8	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.1
White	3.7	3.7	3.0	3.7	3.7	3.0
Negro	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.0
Income per family member:						
All families	\$3,028	\$3,101	\$2,068	\$2,519	\$2,567	\$1,727
White	3,101	3,158	2,257	2,590	2,630	1,866
Negro	1,666	1,855	1,007	1,074	1,137	743
Percent of white	54	59	45	41	43	40

In both 1969 and 1960, the marriages of women who were family heads in metropolitan areas were more likely to have ended as a result of separation or divorce than were those of women outside metropolitan areas. In 1969, 43 percent of all female family heads within metropolitan areas were divorced or separated, compared with 29 percent outside metropolitan areas. Widows accounted for 39 percent of all female family heads in metropolitan areas and 53 percent of those outside these areas in 1969. Among whites, divorce was more likely than separation to be the marital status of women heading families within metropolitan areas, as well as in other areas in both 1969 and 1960. In contrast to whites, Negro women heading families were more likely to be separated than divorced from their husbands. The proportion of Negro family heads who were separated from their husbands increased from 32 percent to 41 percent between 1960 and 1969 in metropolitan areas.

Table 17. MARITAL STATUS OF FEMALE FAMILY HEADS

<u>Marital status</u>	Metropolitan areas			Outside metropolitan areas		
	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
<u>1969</u>						
Number (millions)	3.7	2.7	1.0	1.7	1.3	0.3
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Single	12	11	14	9	8	12
Separated or divorced	43	39	56	29	27	33
Separated	20	13	41	13	10	26
Divorced	23	25	15	15	18	7
Married, husband absent	6	6	5	10	11	6
Widowed	39	44	25	53	54	49
<u>1960</u>						
Number (millions)	2.7	2.1	0.6	1.4	1.2	0.3
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Single	12	12	13	10	10	10
Separated or divorced	34	31	45	23	21	30
Separated	15	11	32	10	7	23
Divorced	19	21	13	13	14	7
Married, husband absent	7	7	6	8	9	6
Widowed	47	49	36	59	60	54

The proportion of families headed by women who had children rose from 54 percent to 60 percent between 1960 and 1969 in metropolitan areas. In 1969, 47 percent of the white and 23 percent of the Negro families headed by women were childless. From 1960 to 1969 the proportion of families headed by women with two or more children increased from 31 percent to 37 percent in metropolitan areas. In 54 percent of the families headed by Negro women, two or more children were present in 1969.

Among families headed by women outside metropolitan areas, the majority contained children in both 1969 and 1960. About 32 percent of the white and 58 percent of the Negro families headed by women included two or more children in 1969. Only 22 percent of the families headed by Negro women, compared with 45 percent of the families headed by white women, were childless in 1969.

**Table 18. FEMALE FAMILY HEADS DISTRIBUTED BY PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD**

(Percent)

<u>Presence of children</u>	1969			1960		
	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
METROPOLITAN AREAS						
Female family heads	100	100	100	100	100	100
With no children	40	47	23	46	52	25
With one or more children	60	53	77	54	48	75
With two or more children	37	31	54	31	25	50
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS						
Female family heads	100	100	100	100	100	100
With no children	40	45	22	43	47	25
With one or more children	60	55	78	57	53	75
With two or more children	38	32	58	35	31	54

Among families headed by women in central cities, a larger proportion included children in 1969 (60 percent) than in 1960 (54 percent). For families headed by Negro women, 54 percent contained two or more children in 1969, while 29 percent of comparable white families included that many children. About one-half of the families in central cities headed by white women were without children in 1969.

In suburban rings, the proportion of families headed by women which contained at least two children rose from 30 percent to 35 percent between 1960 and 1969. An absence of children was more likely to be reported for white, than for Negro families headed by women in both 1969 and 1960.

**Table 19. FEMALE FAMILY HEADS DISTRIBUTED BY PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD IN CENTRAL CITIES AND SUBURBAN RINGS**

(Percent)

<u>Presence of children</u>	Central cities		Suburban rings	
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>
ALL RACES				
Female family heads	100	100	100	100
With no children	40	46	41	45
With one or more children	60	54	59	55
With two or more children	38	31	35	30
WHITE				
Female family heads	100	100	100	100
With no children	50	55	43	46
With one or more children	50	45	57	54
With two or more children	29	24	32	28
NEGRO				
Female family heads	100	100	100	100
With no children	23	24	23	32
With one or more children	77	76	77	68
With two or more children	54	51	56	46

In metropolitan areas and outside metropolitan areas, the largest proportion of families headed by women appeared among families with incomes of less than \$2,000 in both 1968 and 1959. Among families with incomes below \$2,000, the proportion headed by women increased from 35 percent to 48 percent in metropolitan areas, and from 21 percent to 30 percent outside metropolitan areas between 1959 and 1968. The proportion of families headed by women tended to decline as family income increased in both years.

**Table 20. FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEADS AS A PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES,  
BY FAMILY INCOME**

<u>Family income</u>	Metropolitan areas		Outside metropolitan areas	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>
All families	12	10	10	9
Under \$2,000	48	35	30	21
\$2,000 to \$3,999	33	21	18	11
\$4,000 to \$5,999	19	10	12	7
\$6,000 to \$7,999	12	6	6	5
\$8,000 to \$9,999	6	5	4	3
\$10,000 and over	4	4	3	4



For families with incomes below \$8,000, the proportion headed by women increased among both white and Negro families in metropolitan areas between 1959 and 1968. Among white families with incomes below \$2,000, the proportion headed by women increased from 30 percent to 42 percent. Women headed 68 percent of all Negro families with incomes below \$2,000 in 1968, and 48 percent of those in that income category in 1959. Among Negro families in metropolitan areas with incomes of at least \$8,000, only 8 percent were headed by women in 1968.

Outside metropolitan areas, the proportion of white families headed by women was unchanged between 1959 and 1968. However, among families with incomes under \$2,000, the proportion of white families headed by women increased from 18 percent to 25 percent. Outside metropolitan areas, the proportion of Negro families headed by women increased overall, as well as among those in lower income categories, between 1959 and 1968. Among Negro families with incomes under \$2,000, the proportion headed by women increased from 29 percent to 47 percent. While only 13 percent of the Negro families outside metropolitan areas with incomes between \$2,000 and \$4,000 were headed by women in 1959, 31 percent of the families in that income category were headed by women in 1968.

Table 21. WHITE AND NEGRO FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEADS AS A PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES, BY FAMILY INCOME

Family income	Metropolitan areas				Outside metropolitan areas			
	1968		1959		1968		1959	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
All families	9	29	8	22	8	28	8	21
Under \$2,000	42	68	30	48	25	47	18	29
\$2,000 to \$3,999	25	56	18	29	15	31	11	13
\$4,000 to \$5,999	17	30	10	14	11	18	7	13
\$6,000 to \$7,999	11	16	6	8	6	15	4	(B)
\$8,000 to \$9,999	6	8	5	7	4	(B)	3	(B)
\$10,000 and over	4	8	4	9	3	16	4	(B)

B Base less than 75,000.

The median income for families in metropolitan areas was higher than that for families in nonmetropolitan areas in both 1968 and 1959. However, between 1959 and 1968 the relative difference between the median incomes of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan families diminished. The median income of families increased by 25 percent in metropolitan areas, while a 39 percent gain was recorded among families outside metropolitan areas.

In both 1968 and 1959, the median income for families residing in central cities was below that for those residing in the suburban portion of metropolitan areas. The median income of city families rose by only 19 percent while the median income of suburban families increased by 27 percent between 1959 and 1968. In 1959, the median income of city families was 89 percent that of those in the suburban rings; by 1968 the median income of city families was only 84 percent that of suburban families. The difference between city and suburban median incomes was relatively greater in metropolitan areas with 1,000,000 or more population than in smaller metropolitan areas.

Table 22. MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME  
(1968 dollars)

<u>Type of residence</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>Percent change</u>
Metropolitan areas	\$9,411	\$7,531	25
Central cities	8,468	7,095	19
Suburban rings	10,114	7,948	27
Metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more	\$9,923	\$8,045	23
Central cities	8,616	7,402	16
Suburban rings	10,769	8,645	25
Metropolitan areas under 1,000,000	\$8,873	\$6,929	28
Central cities	8,298	6,759	23
Suburban rings	9,305	7,104	31
Outside metropolitan areas	\$7,342	\$5,288	39
Median income of city families as a percent of income of suburban families:			
All metropolitan areas	84	89	(X)
Metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more	80	86	(X)
Metropolitan areas under 1,000,000	89	95	(X)

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X Not applicable.

The percent difference between the median incomes of white and Negro families was narrower in 1968 than in 1959, both within and outside metropolitan areas. Inside metropolitan areas, the median income of Negro families was 64 percent that of white families in 1968. Outside metropolitan areas, where about one-fourth of all Negro families resided, the median income for Negro families was about half that for white families in 1968.

The median incomes of white and Negro families were higher in the cities and suburbs of metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more than in the cities and suburbs of smaller metropolitan areas in both 1968 and 1959. However, in both the larger and smaller metropolitan areas, Negro families were far from matching the median income for white families. Although the income differences between whites and Negroes have narrowed since 1959, the median incomes for Negro families in 1968 were lower than those for white families nine years earlier, in both central cities and suburban rings.

**Table 23. MEDIAN INCOME OF WHITE AND NEGRO FAMILIES**  
(1968 dollars)

<u>Type of residence</u>	1968		1959		Negro income as percent of white	
	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>
Metropolitan areas	\$9,776	\$6,228	\$7,814	\$4,515	64	58
Central cities	9,049	6,139	7,534	4,564	68	61
Suburban rings	10,225	6,777	8,070	4,220	66	52
Metropolitan areas of						
1,000,000 or more	10,342	6,741	8,381	5,086	65	61
Central cities	9,312	6,493	7,911	5,015	70	63
Suburban rings	10,877	7,670	8,759	5,372	71	61
Metropolitan areas						
under 1,000,000	9,177	5,485	7,203	3,644	60	51
Central cities	8,813	5,585	7,171	3,739	63	52
Suburban rings	9,427	5,141	7,236	3,250	55	45
Outside metropolitan areas	7,624	3,686	5,594	2,011	48	36

In both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, the proportion of families having more than one earner increased between 1959 and 1968. In metropolitan areas, the proportion of single-earner families dropped from 49 percent to 39 percent among whites and from 41 percent to 33 percent among Negroes between 1959 and 1968. Outside metropolitan areas, more than one earner was reported for 54 percent of the white families and for 60 percent of the Negro families.

Table 24. FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF EARNERS

<u>Race of head</u>	Number of families (millions)	Percent distribution				
		<u>All families</u>	<u>No earners</u>	<u>One earner</u>	<u>Two earners</u>	<u>Three or more earners</u>
METROPOLITAN AREAS						
1968						
All races	32.6	100	8	39	39	14
White	28.9	100	8	39	39	14
Negro	3.4	100	11	33	42	14
1959						
All races	28.6	100	7	48	36	9
White	25.8	100	6	49	36	9
Negro	2.6	100	10	41	37	12
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS						
1968						
All races	17.9	100	8	38	40	15
White	16.6	100	8	38	40	14
Negro	1.2	100	7	32	38	22
1959						
All races	16.4	100	10	48	33	9
White	15.1	100	10	49	33	8
Negro	1.3	100	12	38	35	15

The median incomes for white families in 1968 and 1959 were higher than those of Negro families with the same number of earners in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. The median income in 1968 for Negro families with a single earner was 56 percent of the median income of comparable white families in metropolitan areas. The percent difference between the median incomes of white and Negro families having one earner or more was greater outside metropolitan areas than within them in both 1968 and 1959.

Table 25. MEDIAN INCOME OF FAMILIES, BY NUMBER OF EARNERS

(1968 dollars)

<u>Race of head</u>	<u>All families</u>	<u>No earners</u>	<u>One earner</u>	<u>Two earners</u>	<u>Three or more earners</u>
METROPOLITAN AREAS					
1968					
All races	\$9,411	\$2,979	\$8,056	\$10,505	\$13,892
White	9,776	3,136	8,422	10,816	14,233
Negro	6,228	2,396	4,742	7,912	10,721
Percent of white	64	76	56	73	75
1959					
All races	\$7,531	\$2,104	\$6,709	\$8,677	\$11,677
White	7,814	2,227	7,018	8,954	12,107
Negro	4,515	1,461	3,746	5,804	7,679
Percent of white	58	66	53	65	63
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS					
1968					
All races	\$7,342	\$2,438	\$6,261	\$8,456	\$10,358
White	7,624	2,489	6,520	8,680	10,853
Negro	3,686	1,725	2,694	4,587	4,936
Percent of white	48	69	41	53	45
1959					
All races	\$5,288	\$1,443	\$4,862	\$6,620	\$7,938
White	5,594	1,521	5,084	6,930	8,563
Negro	2,011	972	1,688	2,689	3,389
Percent of white	36	64	33	39	40

About one-half of all families in central cities included more than one earner in 1968. Among both whites and Negroes in central cities, about one-tenth of the families reported no earnings during 1968. The proportion of one-earner and two-earner families was approximately equal among whites, while among Negroes 34 percent of the families had only one earner and 42 percent included two earners.

The proportion of families in central cities containing only one earner declined from 46 percent to 38 percent between 1959 and 1968. Family income among multi-earner families was sharply higher than the income for families relying on one earner in both 1968 and 1959.

**Table 26. MEDIAN INCOME OF CENTRAL CITY FAMILIES, BY NUMBER OF EARNERS**  
(1968 dollars)

Number of <u>earners</u>	Percent distribution			Median family income			Negro median income as a <u>percent of white</u>
	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	
1968							
All families	100	100	100	\$8,468	\$9,049	\$6,139	68
No earners	10	10	11	2,874	3,059	2,442	80
One earner	38	39	34	7,230	7,702	4,817	63
Two earners	39	38	42	9,895	10,432	7,810	75
Three or more earners	13	13	13	13,296	13,692	10,802	79
1959							
All families	100	100	100	\$6,719	\$7,159	\$4,397	61
No earners	8	8	10	1,923	2,083	1,427	69
One earner	46	47	41	5,872	6,255	3,500	56
Two earners	37	37	37	8,104	8,467	5,711	67
Three or more earners	9	9	12	11,308	12,332	7,460	60

The median income of white and Negro families in metropolitan areas increased in each region of the country between 1959 and 1968. For metropolitan areas in 1968 and 1959, the median incomes of white and Negro families in the South were below the median incomes for families in the other three regions. In 1968, the median income of Negro families in metropolitan areas was 57 percent that of white families in the South as compared to 69 percent that of white families in the North and West.

Outside metropolitan areas, the median incomes of white and Negro families in the North and West were larger than the median incomes of their counterparts in the South in both 1968 and 1959. In 1968, the median income of Negro families was closer to that of white families in the North and West (79 percent) than in the South (50 percent).

**Table 27. MEDIAN INCOME OF WHITE AND NEGRO FAMILIES, BY REGION**

(1968 dollars)

<u>Region</u>	1968		1959		Negro median income as a percent of white	
	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>
METROPOLITAN AREAS						
North and West	\$9,943	\$6,859	\$7,973	\$5,198	69	65
Northeast	9,522	6,444	7,754	5,116	68	66
North Central	10,291	6,976	8,147	5,289	68	65
West	10,051	7,564	8,124	5,206	75	64
South	9,180	5,241	7,141	3,599	57	50
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS						
North and West	8,116	6,406	6,106	4,083	79	67
Northeast	8,724	(B)	6,652	(B)	(B)	(B)
North Central	7,811	(B)	5,696	(B)	(B)	(B)
West	8,118	(B)	6,607	(B)	(B)	(B)
South	6,797	3,380	4,698	1,942	50	41

B Base less than 75,000.

The median income in 1968 for families in metropolitan areas was higher among suburban than among city families in each region. Between 1959 and 1968 the percent increase in the median income of city families was less than that recorded for families in suburban rings in the two northern regions. There was no statistically significant difference between the percent increases in the median incomes of city and suburban families in the South and West.

**Table 28. MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME BY REGION, FOR CENTRAL CITIES  
AND SUBURBAN RINGS**

(1968 dollars)

<u>Region</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>Percent change</u>
CENTRAL CITIES			
Northeast	\$8,117	\$7,037	15
North Central	8,982	7,514	20
South	7,767	6,116	27
West	9,388	7,861	19
SUBURBAN RINGS			
Northeast	\$10,011	\$8,044	24
North Central	10,790	8,404	28
South	9,235	6,949	33
West	10,185	8,085	26



Among families living in cities, the incomes of whites were greater than the incomes of Negroes in both 1968 and 1959. For instance, the median income for Negro families in 1968 was about 80 percent of the white median family income in the West but only 60 percent of white median family income in the South. Only in the South did the gap between white and Negro median incomes narrow significantly between 1959 and 1968.

Table 29. MEDIAN INCOME OF WHITE AND NEGRO FAMILIES IN CENTRAL CITIES,  
BY REGION

(1968 dollars)

<u>Region</u>	1968		1959		Negro income as percent of white	
	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>
Total	\$9,049	\$6,139	\$7,534	\$4,564	68	61
Northeast	8,582	5,976	7,355	4,970	70	68
North Central	9,500	6,989	7,870	5,267	74	67
South	8,689	5,224	6,985	3,657	60	52
West	9,631	7,676	8,077	5,222	80	65

Families headed by men in central cities had lower incomes than comparable families in suburban rings. Among white families headed by men in central cities, 62 percent had incomes of \$8,000 or more, while 71 percent of such families in suburban rings had incomes of at least \$8,000 in 1968. Within central cities, the proportion of Negro families headed by men with incomes of \$10,000 or more (29 percent) in 1968, was about the same as that recorded for white families headed by men (30 percent) in 1959.

**Table 30. INCOME DISTRIBUTION FOR FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD IN CENTRAL CITIES AND SUBURBAN RINGS**  
(1968 dollars)

<u>Family income</u>	Central cities			Suburban rings		
	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
1968						
All families (thousands)	12,501	10,441	1,913	16,367	15,721	510
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under \$2,000	3	2	4	2	2	4
\$2,000 to \$3,999	9	9	12	5	5	14
\$4,000 to \$5,999	12	11	18	9	8	18
\$6,000 to \$7,999	17	16	20	14	13	17
\$8,000 to \$9,999	15	15	16	17	17	14
\$10,000 and over	44	47	29	54	54	34
1959						
All families (thousands)	12,920	11,152	1,637	12,933	12,471	395
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under \$2,000	6	5	12	4	4	17
\$2,000 to \$3,999	12	10	23	8	8	26
\$4,000 to \$5,999	19	17	27	15	15	24
\$6,000 to \$7,999	20	20	18	21	21	14
\$8,000 to \$9,999	16	17	11	18	18	10
\$10,000 and over	28	30	10	33	34	9

In 1968, suburban families headed by women were more likely to have incomes of \$8,000 or more than comparable families in central cities. The percent of families headed by women with incomes of at least \$8,000 was 20 percent and 30 percent, respectively, for central cities and suburban rings. The proportion of families headed by women in that income class was about the same in 1968 as in 1959 for central cities, while for suburban rings the proportion of such families with incomes of \$8,000 or more increased from 22 percent to 30 percent.

Families headed by Negro women were more heavily concentrated in the lower income categories than their white counterparts in both cities and suburbs. Among families headed by women in both cities and suburbs, about 35 percent of the white families and 60 percent of the Negro families reported incomes below \$4,000 in 1968.

Table 31. INCOME DISTRIBUTION FOR FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD IN CENTRAL CITIES AND SUBURBAN RINGS

(1968 dollars)

<u>Family income</u> 1968	Central cities			Suburban rings		
	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
All families (thousands)	2,246	1,399	822	1,488	1,315	158
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under \$2,000	16	14	20	15	13	25
\$2,000 to \$3,999	29	22	40	22	21	37
\$4,000 to \$5,999	20	19	20	18	18	17
\$6,000 to \$7,999	14	17	9	16	17	9
\$8,000 to \$9,999	7	9	4	11	11	3
\$10,000 and over	13	18	6	19	20	10
1959						
All families (thousands)	1,795	1,295	489	936	846	85
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under \$2,000	25	19	40	24	21	46
\$2,000 to \$3,999	25	21	35	23	22	25
\$4,000 to \$5,999	19	20	15	19	19	14
\$6,000 to \$7,999	12	15	4	13	14	8
\$8,000 to \$9,999	8	10	2	9	9	5
\$10,000 and over	11	14	3	13	14	2

Inside and outside metropolitan areas, white children were more likely to reside with both parents than were Negro children in 1968 and in 1959. Among families in metropolitan areas with incomes under \$4,000 in 1968, 43 percent of the white children and 24 percent of the Negro children resided with both parents. For families outside metropolitan areas with incomes under \$4,000 in 1968, 69 percent of the white children and 53 percent of the Negro children resided with both parents. For children in families with incomes below \$4,000, the proportion residing with both parents declined between 1959 and 1968 both inside and outside metropolitan areas.

Table 32. OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD LIVING WITH BOTH PARENTS  
AS A PERCENT OF ALL OWN CHILDREN, BY FAMILY INCOME

(1968 dollars)

<u>Children by family income</u>	1968			1959		
	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
METROPOLITAN AREAS						
All children	87	91	64	91	93	74
Under \$4,000	35	43	24	64	68	55
\$4,000 to \$5,999	75	80	64	91	92	86
\$6,000 to \$7,999	89	90	84	96	96	94
\$8,000 to \$9,999	95	95	92	97	97	90
\$10,000 to \$11,999	96	96	92	97	97	85
\$12,000 to \$14,999	97	98	88	97	97	94
\$15,000 and over	97	97	85	97	97	(B)
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS						
All children	89	92	67	91	93	77
Under \$4,000	63	69	53	81	84	74
\$4,000 to \$5,999	88	89	82	94	95	89
\$6,000 to \$7,999	93	94	82	96	97	91
\$8,000 to \$9,999	97	97	96	97	98	(B)
\$10,000 to \$11,999	96	97	65	97	97	(B)
\$12,000 to \$14,999	97	98	83	94	94	(B)
\$15,000 and over	98	98	(B)	96	96	(B)

(B) Base less than 75,000.

In central cities, the proportion of children residing with both parents declined from 87 percent to 81 percent between 1959 and 1968. During this period, the proportion of Negro children living with both parents dropped from 71 percent to 63 percent. Among families in central cities with incomes under \$4,000 in 1968, only 37 percent of the white children and 22 percent of the Negro children were in families where both parents were present. Over 90 percent of the children were living with both parents among families with incomes of at least \$10,000 in 1968.

Table 33. OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD LIVING WITH BOTH PARENTS AS A PERCENT OF ALL OWN CHILDREN IN CENTRAL CITIES, BY FAMILY INCOME

(1968 dollars)

<u>Children by family income</u>	1968			1959		
	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
All children	81	88	63	87	91	71
Under \$4,000	29	37	22	58	63	50
\$4,000 to \$5,999	73	80	63	90	92	85
\$6,000 to \$7,999	87	89	83	95	95	95
\$8,000 to \$9,999	94	95	90	96	97	89
\$10,000 to \$11,999	96	97	92	94	96	82
\$12,000 to \$14,999	95	97	87	97	97	(B)
\$15,000 and over	95	97	86	95	96	(B)

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B Base less than 75,000.

### **III Education**

The average educational attainment of persons 25 to 29 years old was higher in metropolitan areas than in nonmetropolitan areas in both 1969 and 1960. The difference in the median number of years completed between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas was particularly sharp among Negroes. Outside metropolitan areas in 1969, only about half of the Negro women between 25 and 29 years old had completed 11 years of school. Within metropolitan areas, the median number of years completed for this group was 1.5 years higher.

Table 34. MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED FOR PERSONS 25 TO 29 YEARS OLD

<u>Race and year</u>	Metropolitan areas			Outside metropolitan areas		
	<u>Both sexes</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Both sexes</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1969						
All races	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.4
White	12.7	12.8	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4
Negro	12.3	12.3	12.2	10.9	11.4	10.7
1960						
All races	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.2
White	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.1	12.2	12.3
Negro	11.4	11.3	11.4	9.0	8.3	9.5

Between 1960 and 1969, gains were made in the educational attainment of young adults, both whites and Negroes, in cities as well as in suburbs. The differences between median years of school completed for whites and Negroes were reduced between 1960 and 1969 in both the city and suburban portions of metropolitan areas. However, in cities and in suburbs, the average number of years of school completed was higher for whites than for Negroes.

**Table 35. MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED FOR PERSONS 25 TO 29 YEARS OLD IN CENTRAL CITIES AND SUBURBAN RINGS**

<u>Race and year</u>	Central cities			Suburban rings		
	<u>Both sexes</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Both sexes</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1969						
All races	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.7	12.8	12.6
White	12.7	12.8	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.6
Negro	12.3	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1
1960						
All races	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.4
White	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.4
Negro	11.4	11.3	11.5	10.0	11.1	9.9



The proportion of white and Negro young adults who had completed high school increased substantially in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas between 1960 and 1969. A larger proportion of persons 25 to 29 years old had completed high school in metropolitan areas (78 percent) than in nonmetropolitan areas (69 percent) in 1969. In both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, the proportion of young persons who had completed high school or college was greater among whites than among Negroes in 1969.

**Table 36. PERCENT OF PERSONS 25 TO 29 YEARS OLD WHO GRADUATED FROM HIGH SCHOOL OR COLLEGE**

<u>High school and college graduates</u>	Metropolitan areas			Outside metropolitan areas		
	<u>Both sexes</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Both sexes</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1969						
All races:						
Number of persons (thous.)	8,725	4,315	4,410	4,223	2,026	2,197
High school graduates	78	79	77	69	69	68
College graduates	18	22	14	12	15	9
White:						
Number of persons (thous.)	7,550	3,745	3,805	3,886	1,884	2,002
High school graduates	80	81	79	71	71	71
College graduates	19	23	15	13	15	10
Negro:						
Number of persons (thous.)	1,080	525	555	302	129	173
High school graduates	61	64	57	38	42	35
College graduates	7	9	6	4	5	3
1960						
All races:						
Number of persons (thous.)	6,879	3,373	3,506	3,610	1,782	1,828
High school graduates	64	64	64	56	54	58
College graduates	13	17	9	9	11	7
White:						
Number of persons (thous.)	5,985	2,950	3,035	3,276	1,617	1,659
High school graduates	67	67	68	59	57	61
College graduates	14	19	10	9	11	7
Negro:						
Number of persons (thous.)	805	375	430	299	149	151
High school graduates	42	42	42	26	22	30
College graduates	5	5	5	5	4	6

NOTE.--High school and college graduates are those completing at least 4 years of high school and 4 years of college, respectively.

Men between 25 and 54 years of age residing in metropolitan areas had a better record of educational attainment than their nonmetropolitan counterparts in both 1960 and 1969. Within metropolitan areas in 1969, about two-thirds of the men 25 to 54 years of age had at least completed high school and about one-fifth had completed at least 4 years of college.

Both in and outside of metropolitan areas, white men reported more years of school completed than Negro men. Among Negro men aged 25 to 54 residing outside metropolitan areas in 1969, only about half could report more than an elementary school education, and only 25 percent had finished high school. The educational experience of Negro men in metropolitan areas was somewhat more extensive. In these areas, the education of only 29 percent stopped at the elementary level, and 45 percent had completed high school in 1969.

**Table 37. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED FOR MALES 25 TO 54 YEARS OF AGE**

<u>Educational attainment and year</u>	Metropolitan areas			Outside metropolitan areas		
	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
1969						
Number (millions)	22.6	19.9	2.4	11.1	10.3	0.7
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Elementary: 8 years or less	15	13	29	27	25	52
High school: 1 to 3 years	17	16	26	16	16	22
4 years	36	36	31	35	37	18
College: 1 year or more	32	34	15	21	22	7
4 years or more	19	20	7	12	12	5
Percent completing high school	68	71	45	57	59	25
1960						
Number (millions)	21.4	19.0	2.1	11.2	10.3	0.8
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Elementary: 8 years or less	26	23	49	39	36	74
High school: 1 to 3 years	22	22	24	20	20	14
4 years	26	27	17	26	27	7
College: 1 year or more	25	27	9	15	16	5
4 years or more	14	15	3	8	9	3
Percent completing high school	52	54	27	41	44	12

The percent of men between 25 and 54 years of age with at least a high school education has grown substantially since 1960 in both central cities and suburban rings. For this group in 1969, those completing 4 years of high school accounted for 63 percent and 71 percent of the total in central cities and suburbs, respectively.

Among both city and suburban Negro residents in 1969, formal education for about one-half of the men had stopped before high school was completed. Only about 7 percent of these men reported attending college for 4 years or more. For whites in both cities and suburbs, about one-fifth of the men between 25 and 54 years old had completed 4 years of college in 1969.

**Table 38. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED FOR MALES 25 TO 54 YEARS OF AGE  
IN CENTRAL CITIES AND SUBURBAN RINGS**

<u>Educational attainment and year</u>	Central cities			Suburban rings		
	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
1969						
Number (millions)	9.7	7.6	1.9	12.9	12.3	0.5
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Elementary: 8 years or less	17	15	28	13	12	33
High school: 1 to 3 years	19	18	27	16	16	21
4 years	34	35	30	37	37	32
College: 1 year or more	30	33	15	34	35	14
4 years or more	17	19	7	20	21	7
Percent completing high school	63	68	45	71	72	46
1960						
Number (millions)	10.8	8.9	1.7	10.6	10.1	0.4
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Elementary: 8 years or less	29	25	47	23	22	58
High school: 1 to 3 years	23	23	26	22	22	18
4 years	25	26	18	28	29	16
College: 1 year or more	24	26	10	27	27	8
4 years or more	12	14	3	15	15	3
Percent completing high school	48	52	27	55	56	24

The median income for men between 25 and 54 years of age was higher within metropolitan areas than in nonmetropolitan areas at all levels of educational attainment in both 1959 and 1968. The median income of those residing outside metropolitan areas with some high school education more nearly matched that of comparable metropolitan area residents than did the median income of those with only an elementary school education. For men with only some elementary education the median income outside metropolitan areas was 79 percent of the median income within metropolitan areas.

**Table 39. MEDIAN INCOME FOR MALES 25 TO 54 YEARS OF AGE, BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED**

(1968 dollars)

<u>Educational attainment</u>		Metropolitan areas		Outside metropolitan areas		Median income outside SMSA's as percent of median in SMSA's	
		<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>
Elementary:	8 years or less	\$6,094	\$5,177	\$4,803	\$3,512	79	68
High school:	1 to 3 years	7,303	6,115	6,248	5,201	86	85
	4 years	8,350	6,793	7,297	5,716	87	84
College:	1 year or more	10,363	8,339	8,804	7,301	85	88
	4 yrs. or more	11,395	9,251	9,740	7,915	85	86

In both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas the median incomes of whites were considerably above those of Negroes with the same level of education. In 1968 the median income of white men who had dropped out of high school was higher than that of Negroes who had completed 4 years of high school. Overall, the relative gap between the median income of white and Negro men narrowed between 1959 and 1968.

Table 40. MEDIAN INCOME OF WHITE AND NEGRO MALES 25 TO 54 YEARS OF AGE, BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

(1968 dollars)

<u>Educational attainment</u>	Metropolitan areas		Outside metropolitan areas		Median income outside SMSA's as percent of median in SMSA's	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>
WHITE						
Elementary: 8 years or less	\$6,524	\$5,499	\$5,236	\$3,854	80	70
High school: 1 to 3 years	7,612	6,382	6,451	5,308	85	83
4 years	8,606	6,986	7,380	5,765	86	83
College: 1 year or more	10,526	8,504	8,868	7,397	84	87
4 yrs. or more	11,570	9,400	9,850	8,020	85	85
NEGRO						
Elementary: 8 years or less	4,852	3,546	2,933	1,754	60	49
High school: 1 to 3 years	5,717	4,157	3,687	2,308	64	56
4 years	6,024	4,491	4,338	(B)	72	(B)
College: 1 year or more	7,594	5,152	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
4 yrs. or more	7,914	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
NEGRO MEDIAN INCOME AS A PERCENT OF WHITE						
Elementary: 8 years or less	74	64	56	46	(X)	(X)
High school: 1 to 3 years	75	65	57	43	(X)	(X)
4 years	70	64	59	(B)	(X)	(X)
College: 1 year or more	72	61	(B)	(B)	(X)	(X)
4 yrs. or more	68	(B)	(B)	(B)	(X)	(X)

B Less than 75,000.

X Not applicable.

The average income for men 25 to 54 years of age residing in suburban rings was higher than that of those residing in central cities in both 1968 and 1959. This difference was observed among those with little formal education as well as among college graduates. At all levels of education in both cities and suburbs median incomes for men increased between 1959 and 1968.

**Table 41. MEDIAN INCOME FOR MALES 25 TO 54 YEARS OF AGE IN CENTRAL CITIES AND SUBURBAN RINGS, BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED**

(1968 dollars)

<u>Educational attainment</u>	Central cities		Suburban rings		Median income in central cities as percent of median in suburban rings	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>
Elementary: 8 years or less	\$5,575	\$4,913	\$6,701	\$5,489	83	90
High school: 1 to 3 years	6,835	5,693	7,757	6,597	88	86
4 years	7,700	6,337	8,818	7,171	87	88
College: 1 year or more	9,410	7,741	10,905	8,879	86	87
4 yrs. or more	10,347	8,553	12,110	9,819	85	87

## **IV Employment**

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Among persons 18 to 64 years of age in metropolitan areas, about nine-tenths of the men and half of the women were either employed as civilians or seeking employment in March 1969. For women, this represented a substantial increase in labor force participation since 1960, when 43 percent were members of the labor force. For women between 18 and 24 years of age, the labor force participation rate increased from 48 percent to 56 percent between 1960 and 1969. Among men in the same category, the labor force participation rate declined from 76 percent in 1960 to 69 percent in 1969.

Both in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, labor force participation rates were higher among Negro than among white women. In metropolitan areas, white women between 18 and 24 years of age had about the same rate of labor force participation as young Negro women. For white women in metropolitan areas, labor force participation falls off sharply after age 25, while among Negro women, those 25 to 54 years of age have about the same labor force participation rate as younger women.

Table 42. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE

Age	Metropolitan areas				Outside metropolitan areas			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>
ALL RACES								
18 to 64 years	87	90	49	43	85	86	48	37
18 to 24 years	69	76	56	48	70	73	50	38
25 to 54 years	94	94	48	43	92	91	49	39
55 to 64 years	83	84	44	37	79	81	41	31
WHITE								
18 to 64 years	88	90	48	42	86	87	47	37
18 to 24 years	69	76	56	48	70	74	50	38
25 to 54 years	94	94	47	42	92	92	49	38
55 to 64 years	84	85	43	37	80	82	41	31
NEGRO								
18 to 64 years	82	86	57	51	78	77	53	44
18 to 24 years	71	78	56	47	66	68	46	38
25 to 54 years	88	89	59	55	85	83	57	49
55 to 64 years	74	75	49	39	73	68	46	33



Labor force participation rates have declined slightly for men and increased among women in cities and suburbs between 1960 and 1969. The decline in the rate for men, however, was restricted to those 18 to 24 years of age. The labor force participation rates for these young men residing in central cities declined from 77 percent in 1960 to 69 percent in 1969. A similar change occurred in the suburban rings.

Negro men living in central cities had a higher labor force participation rate (84 percent) than their suburban counterparts (78 percent). The labor force participation rates among Negro women were higher than those among white women in both cities and suburbs.

**Table 43. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE, FOR CENTRAL CITIES AND SUBURBAN RINGS**

<u>Age</u>	Central cities				Suburban rings			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>
ALL RACES								
18 to 64 years	86	89	52	47	88	90	46	39
18 to 24 years	69	77	58	51	68	76	54	44
25 to 54 years	93	94	52	47	94	94	45	39
55 to 64 years	82	83	46	40	84	85	42	33
WHITE								
18 to 64 years	87	90	51	46	89	91	46	38
18 to 24 years	68	76	58	52	69	76	54	44
25 to 54 years	94	94	50	46	95	94	44	38
55 to 64 years	84	83	45	40	85	86	41	32
NEGRO								
18 to 64 years	84	87	56	52	78	81	58	50
18 to 24 years	72	80	56	45	67	70	55	53
25 to 55 years	89	90	58	56	83	86	59	52
55 to 64 years	75	76	48	39	70	70	54	36

There was an overall decline in the unemployment rates for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas between 1960 and 1969. However, inside metropolitan areas, the unemployment rate among teenagers in 1969 was about the same as it had been in 1960. In metropolitan areas, about 1.5 percent of the married men 20 years and over living with their wives were unemployed, compared with an unemployment rate of 2.1 percent among their counterparts residing outside metropolitan areas in 1969. The unemployment rate among women was higher than that for men in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas in 1969 as in 1960.

The unemployment rate among Negroes was about twice as high as the white unemployment rate both inside and outside metropolitan areas. Within metropolitan areas the ratio of the Negro to white unemployment rate in 1969 (2.2 to 1) was unchanged from what it had been 9 years earlier.

Table 44. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF SELECTED GROUPS

<u>Selected characteristics</u>	Metropolitan areas		Outside metropolitan areas	
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>
Both sexes, 16 years and over	3.3	5.2	3.7	5.5
16 to 19 years	12.7	11.6	10.9	11.5
Male, 20 years and over	2.1	4.6	2.6	4.9
Married, wife present	1.5	3.4	2.1	3.8
Female, 20 years and over	3.3	5.1	4.0	5.7
RATIO: NEGRO TO WHITE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE				
Both sexes, 16 years and over	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.7
16 to 19 years	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.6
Male, 20 years and over	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.7
Married, wife present	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.5
Female, 20 years and over	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.6

The proportion of the labor force that was jobless declined in both cities and suburbs between 1960 and 1969. In central cities, the unemployment rate among males 20 years and over in 1969 (2.4 percent) was about half what it had been in 1960 (5.6 percent). A similar decline was observed among this group in suburban rings where the unemployment rate dropped from 3.7 percent to 1.8 percent between 1960 and 1969.

For Negro men at least 20 years old, the unemployment rate in cities dropped from 9.9 percent to 3.9 percent between 1960 and 1969. The proportion unemployed also declined among adult Negro men in the suburbs. In central cities the unemployment rate was reduced among Negro women but in suburban rings there is not sufficient evidence to demonstrate that any change occurred.

**Table 45. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF SELECTED GROUPS, FOR CENTRAL CITIES AND SUBURBAN RINGS**

<u>Selected characteristics</u>	Central cities		Suburban rings	
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>
ALL RACES				
Both sexes, 16 years and over	3.6	5.8	3.1	4.4
16 to 19 years	13.5	11.8	12.1	11.2
Male, 20 years and over	2.4	5.6	1.8	3.7
Married, wife present	1.8	3.9	1.3	2.9
Female, 20 years and over	3.4	5.2	3.2	4.9
WHITE				
Both sexes, 16 years and over	2.9	4.9	3.0	4.3
16 to 19 years	10.6	9.8	11.8	11.1
Male, 20 years and over	2.1	4.8	1.7	3.5
Married, wife present	1.5	3.4	1.2	2.9
Female, 20 years and over	2.8	4.3	3.1	4.8
NEGRO				
Both sexes, 16 years and over	6.4	10.7	6.0	7.2
16 to 19 years	25.1	22.7	19.8	14.3
Male, 20 years and over	3.9	9.9	3.9	7.4
Married, wife present	3.5	7.5	2.8	5.0
Female, 20 years and over	5.9	10.1	6.4	5.7

Within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas in 1969 the proportion of men who were employed was greater among whites than among Negroes. In 1969 the proportion employed among white and Negro men, respectively, was about the same as it had been in 1960.

The proportion of both white and Negro women who were employed rose inside and outside metropolitan areas between 1960 and 1969. In metropolitan areas, Negro women were more likely than white women to be employed in 1969 as in 1960.

Table 46. DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY  
EMPLOYMENT STATUS

<u>Employment status</u>	Metropolitan areas				Outside metropolitan areas			
	1969		1960		1969		1960	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
ALL RACES								
Total (millions)	41.3	46.5	35.8	39.4	22.4	24.5	20.8	22.2
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Employed	76	41	78	36	74	39	73	30
Unemployed	2	2	4	2	2	2	4	2
Not in civilian labor force	22	57	18	62	24	59	23	68
WHITE								
Total (millions)	36.5	40.9	32.1	35.2	20.6	22.4	19.0	20.1
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Employed	77	40	78	35	74	39	74	30
Unemployed	2	2	4	2	2	2	4	2
Not in civilian labor force	21	58	18	63	23	59	23	69
NEGRO								
Total (millions)	4.3	5.1	3.4	4.0	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.0
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Employed	72	47	73	42	66	40	65	34
Unemployed	4	4	8	5	4	4	6	3
Not in civilian labor force	24	49	19	53	30	56	29	63

In metropolitan areas in 1969, about 31 percent of the employed men and 19 percent of the employed women were professional or managerial workers. The proportion of employed persons in clerical and sales occupations was greater among women (45 percent) than among men (14 percent).

In both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, the proportions of employed men in most occupation groups were about the same in 1969 as in 1960. However, the proportion of men in professional and managerial positions increased. Outside metropolitan areas the proportion of employed men engaged in farming dropped from 20 percent to 14 percent between 1960 and 1969.

**Table 47. DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER,  
BY OCCUPATION**

<u>Occupation group</u>	Metropolitan areas		Outside metropolitan areas	
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>
MALE				
Total (millions)	31.5	27.8	16.5	15.1
Percent	100	100	100	100
Professional and managerial workers	31	23	23	18
Clerical and sales workers	14	16	9	10
Craftsmen	20	20	19	19
Operatives	20	20	22	21
Nonfarm laborers	6	6	8	8
Service workers	7	7	6	5
Farmers and farm laborers	1	2	14	20
FEMALE				
Total (millions)	19.0	14.2	9.6	6.7
Percent	100	100	100	100
Professional and managerial workers	19	16	18	18
Clerical and sales workers	45	41	31	32
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers	15	17	20	19
Private household workers	5	7	7	10
All other service workers	15	12	19	17
Farmers and farm laborers	-	-	4	4

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

The concentration of white men in the higher paying, white collar occupations is in sharp contrast to the occupational distribution for Negro men. About 33 percent of the white men but only 10 percent of the Negro men were employed in professional or managerial positions in metropolitan areas in 1969. Among Negro men in metropolitan areas, 50 percent were employed as operatives or nonfarm laborers while only 24 percent of the white men were so employed in 1969.

The proportion of Negro women employed as private household workers in metropolitan areas declined from 37 percent in 1960 to 17 percent in 1969. During the same time, the proportion of Negro women employed as clerical or sales workers grew from 12 percent to 25 percent in metropolitan areas.

**Table 48. DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED WHITE AND NEGRO PERSONS  
16 YEARS AND OVER, BY OCCUPATION**

<u>Occupation group</u>	Metropolitan areas				Outside metropolitan areas			
	1969		1960		1969		1960	
	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
<b>MALE</b>								
Total (millions)	28.0	3.1	25.1	2.4	15.3	1.1	14.0	1.1
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Professional and managerial workers	33	10	26	5	24	5	19	3
Clerical and sales wkrs.	15	10	18	11	9	3	11	2
Craftsmen	21	15	22	11	20	11	19	8
Operatives	19	32	20	30	22	27	21	21
Nonfarm laborers	5	18	5	23	7	26	6	26
Service workers	6	15	6	18	5	11	5	10
Farmers and farm laborers	1	1	2	2	13	17	19	29
<b>FEMALE</b>								
Total (millions)	16.4	2.4	12.4	1.7	8.7	0.8	5.9	0.7
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Professional and managerial workers	20	12	19	8	19	9	20	7
Clerical and sales wkrs.	48	25	48	12	34	9	35	3
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers	14	19	18	17	20	19	20	12
Private household workers	3	17	3	37	5	36	5	49
All other service workers	14	27	12	25	19	25	16	20
Farmers and farm laborers	-	-	-	1	4	2	4	10

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Among whites and Negroes, full-year employment was reported for a larger proportion of men in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas in 1968 than in 1959. In metropolitan areas, 63 percent of the white men and 55 percent of the Negro men were employed year round in 1968. For men in metropolitan areas who were unemployed in 1969, about one-fourth had been employed for a full year during 1968. Among white men in metropolitan areas, those employed in professional occupations were more likely to have worked 50 weeks or more during 1968 than those employed as farmers or unskilled workers. Only 56 percent of those employed as nonfarm laborers worked a full year during 1968.

**Table 49. PROPORTION OF WHITE AND NEGRO MALES WORKING 50 WEEKS OR MORE, BY OCCUPATION**

(Occupation as of March 1969 and April 1960. Weeks worked refers to years 1968 and 1959)

<u>Occupation group</u>	Metropolitan areas				Outside metropolitan areas			
	1968		1959		1968		1959	
	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
Total	63	55	60	46	62	46	54	34
Employed	80	73	73	58	80	66	70	48
Professional and managerial wkrs.	88	80	83	66	89	(B)	82	(B)
Clerical and sales workers	80	77	79	67	83	(B)	76	(B)
Craftsmen	81	74	71	62	80	59	68	53
Operatives	74	72	67	61	75	73	63	50
Nonfarm laborers	56	70	52	48	61	59	47	44
Service workers	71	72	68	62	71	69	69	69
Farmers and farm laborers	73	(B)	66	(B)	85	62	73	43
Unemployed	25	27	19	18	27	(B)	17	12
Not in civilian labor force	7	7	11	9	9	5	9	5

B Base less than 75,000.

In metropolitan areas, 60 percent of both white and Negro women employed in March 1969 had worked at least 50 weeks during 1968. For white women employed as domestic workers, there is some evidence that the proportion working a full year decreased between 1959 and 1968. However, among Negro women working as private household workers, a larger proportion worked year round in 1968 (57 percent), than in 1959 (42 percent).

Outside metropolitan areas, the proportion of employed women reporting year-round work was greater for whites and Negroes in 1968 than in 1959. Among those employed in service occupations, a larger proportion of Negro women than white women worked a full year during 1968. In the higher paying, blue-collar occupations (craftsmen, operatives, and nonfarm laborers), 59 percent of the white women and 44 percent of the Negro women worked year round in 1968.

**Table 50. PROPORTION OF WHITE AND NEGRO FEMALES WORKING 50 WEEKS OR MORE, BY OCCUPATION**

(Occupation as of March 1969 and April 1960. Weeks worked refers to years 1968 and 1959)

<u>Occupation group</u>	Metropolitan areas				Outside metropolitan areas			
	1968		1959		1968		1959	
	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
Total	26	32	20	21	26	25	15	14
Employed	60	60	53	47	58	55	48	39
Professional and managerial wkrs.	65	74	51	39	64	(B)	41	(B)
Clerical and sales workers	64	57	60	56	62	(B)	60	(B)
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers	58	64	49	47	59	44	45	42
Private household workers	28	57	35	42	34	58	29	41
All other service workers	48	58	41	51	48	54	40	45
Farmers and farm laborers	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	76	(B)	63	(B)
Unemployed	15	17	14	16	11	16	9	(B)
Not in civilian labor force	4	7	1	2	5	4	1	1

B Base less than 75,000.



Among employed men in central cities, 25 percent of the whites and 49 percent of the Negroes worked as laborers or operatives in 1969. Professional and managerial workers accounted for 30 percent of all employed white men, but for only 11 percent of all employed Negro men in 1969. The proportion of Negro men employed in professional and managerial positions increased from 6 percent to 11 percent, while the proportion employed as laborers dropped from 22 percent to 16 percent between 1960 and 1969.

**Table 51. DISTRIBUTION OF MALES IN CENTRAL CITIES  
EMPLOYED IN NONAGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS**

<u>Occupation group</u>	White		Negro	
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total (millions)	11.4	12.2	2.5	2.0
Percent	100	100	100	100
Professional and managerial workers	30	26	11	6
Clerical and sales workers	17	20	11	12
Craftsmen	20	21	14	11
Operatives	19	21	33	31
Laborers	6	5	16	22
Service workers	8	7	15	18

Among employed white women in central cities, 68 percent worked in white-collar occupations, while only 38 percent of the Negro women were so employed in 1969. The occupational distribution for Negro women reveals some changes over the past 9 years as the proportion employed in higher paying occupations increased, complemented by a decline among those in lower paying positions. The number of Negro women employed as professional and managerial workers increased from 8 percent to 13 percent of the total between 1960 and 1969. During the same time, the proportion of Negro women employed as private household workers dropped from 34 percent to 16 percent from 1960 to 1969.

**Table 52. DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES IN CENTRAL CITIES EMPLOYED IN  
NONAGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS**

<u>Occupation group</u>	White		Negro	
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total (millions)	7.4	6.8	1.9	1.4
Percent	100	100	100	100
Professional and managerial workers	20	19	13	8
Clerical and sales workers	48	49	25	13
Private household workers	3	3	16	34
All other service workers	14	11	27	26
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers	15	18	20	18

Of those who were unemployed in March 1969, men were likely to have spent more time between jobs than women in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. About one-half of the unemployed men in metropolitan areas had been unemployed 5 weeks or longer, while only 40 percent of the unemployed women had been jobless for that length of time. Outside metropolitan areas, 57 percent of the unemployed men and 47 percent of the unemployed women had been without jobs for at least 5 weeks.

**Table 53. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN MARCH 1969,  
BY NUMBER OF WEEKS UNEMPLOYED**

<u>Duration of unemployment</u>	Metropolitan areas			Outside metropolitan areas		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total (thousands)	1,726	910	816	1,000	531	469
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 5 weeks	55	51	60	48	43	53
5 to 14 weeks	29	32	25	32	34	30
15 to 26 weeks	11	11	10	15	18	12
27 weeks or more	6	6	5	5	5	5

Between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas there was some difference among whites in the proportion of the unemployed who had been out of work for only a few weeks. The proportion of unemployed whites who had been jobless less than 5 weeks was 57 percent and 48 percent for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, respectively.

**Table 54. UNEMPLOYED WHITE AND NEGRO PERSONS IN MARCH 1969,  
BY NUMBER OF WEEKS UNEMPLOYED**

<u>Duration of unemployment</u>	Metropolitan areas			Outside metropolitan areas		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
WHITE						
Total (thousands)	1,344	729	615	853	464	389
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 5 weeks	57	53	61	48	43	54
5 to 14 weeks	27	30	24	32	33	30
15 to 26 weeks	11	12	10	15	19	11
27 weeks or more	5	6	5	6	6	6
NEGRO						
Total (thousands)	368	170	198	138	63	75
Percent	100	100	100	100	(B)	100
Less than 5 weeks	49	43	54	47	(B)	48
5 to 14 weeks	35	42	28	36	(B)	33
15 to 26 weeks	9	6	12	14	(B)	15
27 weeks or more	8	9	6	4	(B)	4

B Base less than 75,000.

Among men heading families in metropolitan areas, 75 percent of the whites and 70 percent of the Negroes were employed year-round in 1968. Only about one-tenth of these family heads did not work at all during 1968. For Negro male heads of families, year-round employment was more likely to be obtained in metropolitan areas than in nonmetropolitan areas in both 1959 and 1968.

Female family heads were less likely to report work experience than their male counterparts. Those women who did work, worked fewer weeks per year than men who also were family heads. For both white and Negro women heading families in metropolitan areas, about half worked at least 27 weeks during 1968.

Outside metropolitan areas, the proportion of female family heads who worked at all during the year increased between 1959 and 1968. Over this nine year period, the percent of white female family heads who worked at least one week during the year rose from 47 percent to 57 percent. Among female family heads, Negro women were more likely to have worked than white women in both 1968 and 1959.

**Table 55. DISTRIBUTION OF CIVILIAN FAMILY HEADS BY NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED**

<u>Weeks worked</u>	Metropolitan areas				Outside metropolitan areas			
	1969		1960		1969		1960	
	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
<b>MALE HEAD</b>								
Total (millions)	25.7	2.4	23.2	2.0	14.9	0.9	13.7	1.0
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
None	10	9	8	10	11	13	11	15
1 to 26 weeks	4	6	5	8	5	10	7	11
27 to 49 weeks	11	14	18	26	12	16	18	31
50 to 52 weeks	75	70	70	56	72	60	63	42
<b>FEMALE HEAD</b>								
Total (millions)	2.7	1.0	2.1	0.6	1.3	0.3	1.2	0.3
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
None	40	39	43	41	43	33	53	42
1 to 26 weeks	10	12	10	12	10	21	11	20
27 to 49 weeks	10	15	14	17	12	15	13	16
50 to 52 weeks	39	34	33	30	34	30	22	21

In both 1968 and 1959 a large majority of white men heading families in central cities was employed for the full year. Only about 28 percent of these men worked less than 50 weeks during 1968. Among white women who headed families in central cities, the proportion reporting no work for pay or profit or who worked less than a full year, declined between 1959 and 1968. About 39 percent of the white women heading families worked year round in 1968.

The proportion of Negro men who were family heads working a full year increased substantially between 1959 and 1968. Year-round employment was reported by 71 percent of these men in 1968, up from 58 percent in 1959. In 1968, the proportion of male family heads working a full year was about the same for whites and Negroes. Between 1959 and 1968, there was little change in the distribution of Negro female family heads by number of weeks worked.

**Table 56. DISTRIBUTION OF CIVILIAN FAMILY HEADS IN  
CENTRAL CITIES BY NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED**

<u>Weeks worked</u>	1968		1959	
	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
MALE HEAD				
Total (thousands)	10,308	1,892	10,977	1,614
Percent	100	100	100	100
None	13	9	10	10
1 to 26 weeks	5	6	5	8
27 to 49 weeks	10	14	18	25
50 to 52 weeks	72	71	68	58
FEMALE HEAD				
Total (thousands)	1,399	822	1,294	489
Percent	100	100	100	100
None	42	40	44	41
1 to 26 weeks	9	12	10	12
27 to 49 weeks	10	14	14	16
50 to 52 weeks	39	33	33	31

## **V Earnings**

The median earnings of workers within metropolitan areas were greater than those of men and women residing in nonmetropolitan areas in both 1959 and 1968. The median earnings of men and women and the proportion of each that was employed for the full year increased in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas between 1959 and 1968. The proportion of male workers who were employed for the full year during 1968 was about the same in cities as in suburbs.

Table 57. MEDIAN EARNINGS OF WORKERS

(1968 dollars)

<u>Persons who worked</u>	Male			Female		
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>Percent change</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>Percent change</u>
METROPOLITAN AREAS						
All workers	\$7,107	\$5,629	26	\$2,950	\$2,374	24
Year-round workers	7,998	\$6,590	21	4,279	3,886	10
Proportion of workers with year-round work	73	67	(X)	51	44	(X)
CENTRAL CITIES						
All workers	\$6,521	\$5,320	23	\$3,060	\$2,446	25
Year-round workers	7,366	6,100	21	4,229	3,836	10
Proportion of workers with year-round work	72	66	(X)	54	47	(X)
SUBURBAN RINGS						
All workers	\$7,604	\$5,994	27	\$2,761	\$2,262	22
Year-round workers	8,644	7,075	23	4,334	3,958	10
Proportion of workers with year-round work	73	68	(X)	48	41	(X)
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS						
All workers	\$5,238	\$3,923	34	\$1,983	\$1,318	50
Year-round workers	6,246	5,090	23	3,481	2,916	19
Proportion of workers with year-round work	71	61	(X)	47	37	(X)

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X Not applicable.



In central cities, the proportion of workers who were employed for a full year rose among whites and Negroes of both sexes between 1959 and 1968. Year-round employment among male workers was reported by a larger proportion of whites than Negroes in both 1968 and 1959.

The median earnings of Negro workers showed a greater percent increase than those of whites between 1959 and 1968. The relative differences between the median earnings of whites and Negroes were greater in 1959 than in 1968. The median earnings of Negro men and women who were employed for a full year during 1968 were about three-fourths the median earnings of their white counterparts.

Table 58. MEDIAN EARNINGS OF WHITE AND NEGRO WORKERS IN CENTRAL CITIES  
(1968 dollars)

<u>Persons who worked</u>	Male			Female		
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>Percent change</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>Percent change</u>
WHITE						
All workers	\$6,925	\$5,599	24	\$3,229	\$2,693	20
Year-round workers	7,708	6,481	19	4,441	4,035	10
Proportion of workers with year-round work	74	67	(X)	54	48	(X)
NEGRO						
All workers	\$5,004	\$3,723	34	\$2,366	\$1,499	58
Year-round workers	5,751	4,434	30	3,310	2,341	41
Proportion of workers with year-round work	67	57	(X)	53	42	(X)
NEGRO MEDIAN EARNINGS AS A PERCENT OF WHITE						
All workers	72	66	(X)	73	56	(X)
Year-round workers	75	68	(X)	75	58	(X)

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X Not applicable.

In most occupation groups the median earnings of male and female year-round workers in metropolitan areas were greater in both 1968 and 1959 than the median earnings of year-round workers outside metropolitan areas. In both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas the earnings of men were substantially higher than the earnings of women employed in the same type of occupation for at least 50 weeks during 1968.

Among male professional and managerial year-round workers there was no significant change in the relationship between nonmetropolitan and metropolitan median earnings between 1959 and 1968. For their female counterparts, the nonmetropolitan median earnings increased from 78 percent to 87 percent of the metropolitan median earnings during the same period.

Table 59. MEDIAN EARNINGS OF YEAR-ROUND WORKERS CURRENTLY EMPLOYED IN SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS

(1968 dollars)

<u>Occupation group</u>	Metropolitan areas		Non-metropolitan areas		Median earnings outside SMSA's as percent of median in SMSA's	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>
MALE						
Professional and managerial workers	\$10,492	\$8,691	\$8,544	\$7,221	81	83
Clerical and sales workers	7,633	6,355	6,932	5,524	91	87
Craftsmen	8,441	7,095	6,979	5,810	83	82
Operatives	7,111	5,841	5,857	5,049	82	86
Nonfarm laborers	5,607	5,033	4,211	4,048	75	80
Service workers, except private household	5,965	4,988	4,933	4,056	83	81
FEMALE						
Professional and managerial workers	\$ 6,425	\$5,099	\$5,582	\$3,990	87	78
Clerical and sales workers	4,522	4,195	3,805	3,382	84	81
Operatives	3,988	3,649	3,735	3,020	94	83
Private household workers	1,174	1,247	838	744	71	60
Other service workers	3,130	2,544	2,570	1,902	82	75

In metropolitan areas, white professional and managerial workers were more likely than workers in most other occupation groups to have been employed for the full year during 1968. In addition, white and Negro women employed as professional and managerial workers received significantly higher earnings than year-round workers in any other occupation group. Among white men employed as nonfarm laborers, only 55 percent had worked a full year in 1968. The median earnings for these year-round laborers (\$5,800) was below that of white men in other occupations. Among Negro men who worked a full year, the lowest earnings in 1968 were recorded for service workers and laborers. The earnings of Negro men did not match those of white men in any occupation group. The median earnings of Negro male laborers who worked a full year was 90 percent of the median for white men in that occupation. The average earnings of Negro men who was full year workers in the professional and managerial group were only 67 percent of the median earnings of white men in the same occupation.

**Table 60. MEDIAN EARNINGS OF WHITE AND NEGRO YEAR-ROUND WORKERS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS CURRENTLY EMPLOYED IN SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS**  
(1968 dollars)

<u>Occupation group</u>	<u>Median earnings in 1968</u>		<u>Negro median earnings as a percent of white</u>		<u>Year-round workers in 1968 as a percent of all workers in group</u>	
	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
<b>MALE</b>						
Professional and managerial workers	\$10,572	\$7,046	67	57	88	81
Clerical and sales wkrs.	7,763	6,346	82	77	79	75
Craftsmen and foremen	8,598	6,407	75	70	81	74
Operatives	7,339	5,956	81	77	74	72
Nonfarm laborers	5,826	5,251	90	76	55	70
Service workers, exc. private household	6,340	4,760	75	68	69	71
<b>FEMALE</b>						
Professional and managerial workers	\$6,404	\$6,607	103	(B)	65	74
Clerical and sales wkrs.	4,545	4,354	96	98	64	57
Operatives	4,093	3,457	85	78	57	61
Private household wkrs.	740	1,487	201	104	23	56
All other service wkrs.	3,118	3,172	102	88	48	58

B Base less than 75,000.

The earnings of Negro men employed for the full year in 1968 did not match those of white men among white collar workers, service workers, or skilled blue collar workers within central cities. However, the earnings of Negro men in each occupation group more nearly approached the earnings of whites in 1968 than in 1959.

In most occupations, the earnings of men were substantially higher than the earnings of women employed in the same type of occupation for at least 50 weeks during 1968.

**Table 61. MEDIAN EARNINGS OF WHITE AND NEGRO YEAR-ROUND WORKERS IN CENTRAL CITIES CURRENTLY EMPLOYED IN SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS**

(1968 dollars)

<u>Occupation group</u>	<u>Median earnings in 1968</u>		<u>Negro median earnings as a percent of white</u>		<u>Year-round workers in 1968 as a percent of all workers in group</u>	
	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
<b>MALE</b>						
Professional and managerial workers	\$10,058	\$6,918	69	(B)	86	79
Clerical and sales workers	7,249	6,173	85	81	79	74
Craftsmen and foremen	8,042	6,707	83	73	81	73
Operatives	6,900	6,007	87	80	75	71
Nonfarm laborers	5,936	5,406	91	78	59	70
Service workers, exc. private household	6,207	4,675	75	70	74	72
<b>FEMALE</b>						
Professional and managerial workers	\$6,389	\$6,538	102	(B)	67	72
Clerical and sales workers	4,640	4,448	96	99	67	57
Operatives	3,918	3,368	86	81	60	60
Private household workers	(B)	1,557	(B)	102	29	58
All other service workers	3,169	3,198	101	85	51	59

B Base less than 75,000.

## **VI Poverty**

The proportion of persons below the poverty level in the United States declined from 22 percent to 13 percent between 1959 and 1968. During this period, poverty rates were considerably lower within metropolitan areas than in nonmetropolitan areas. Ten percent of all persons in metropolitan areas were poor in 1968, while the corresponding rate outside these areas was 18 percent.

**Table 62. PERSONS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE**

<u>Type of residence</u>	Number (millions)		Percent	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>
United States	25.4	38.8	13	22
Metropolitan areas	12.9	17.0	10	15
Central cities	7.8	10.4	13	18
In metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more	4.0	4.7	13	16
In metropolitan areas under 1,000,000	3.8	5.7	14	21
Suburban rings	5.1	6.6	7	12
Outside metropolitan areas	12.5	21.7	18	33

Note: The poverty concept used throughout this report is based on a revised definition adopted in 1969. A detailed explanation of the revised poverty definitions appears in Special Studies, Series P-23, No. 28, "Revision of Poverty Statistics, 1959 to 1968." The average poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four was \$3,553 in 1968 and \$2,973 in 1959.

Both within metropolitan areas and in nonmetropolitan areas poverty rates for white persons were far below those for Negroes. In both the city and suburban portions of metropolitan areas the incidence of poverty was substantially lower among whites than among Negroes. In the central cities of the largest metropolitan areas the poverty rates in 1968 were 9 percent and 24 percent for white and Negro persons, respectively. The number of poor white persons in these cities declined by 700,000, while the number of poor Negroes remained about the same from 1959 to 1968.

**Table 63. WHITE AND NEGRO PERSONS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE**

<u>Type of residence</u>	Number (millions)		Percent	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>
WHITE				
United States	17.4	28.3	10	18
Metropolitan areas	8.5	11.8	8	12
Central cities	4.4	6.5	10	14
In metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more	2.1	2.8	9	12
In metropolitan areas under 1,000,000	2.3	3.7	10	16
Suburban rings	4.1	5.3	6	10
Outside metropolitan areas	8.9	16.5	14	28
NEGRO				
United States	7.6	9.9	35	55
Metropolitan areas	4.1	5.0	27	43
Central cities	3.2	3.8	26	41
In metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more	1.8	1.8	24	33
In metropolitan areas under 1,000,000	1.4	2.0	31	52
Suburban rings	0.9	1.2	28	51
Outside metropolitan areas	3.5	4.9	55	78

Almost one-half of the Nation's poor persons resided in the South in 1968, about the same proportion as in 1959. About 40 percent of all white poor persons resided in the South in 1968 and in 1959. However, the proportion of the Negro poor living in the South declined from 75 percent to 69 percent between 1959 and 1968. The western region contained only 4 percent of all Negro poor persons in both 1968 and 1959.

The Northeast region contained 27 percent of all poor persons residing in metropolitan areas but only 8 percent of the nonmetropolitan poor in 1968. The South accounted for about 49 percent of the white poor and for 96 percent of the Negro poor residing outside metropolitan areas in both 1968 and 1959.

Table 64. DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, BY REGION

<u>Region</u>	1968			1959		
	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
UNITED STATES						
Number (millions)	25.4	17.4	7.6	38.8	28.3	9.9
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Northeast	18	20	13	16	18	9
North Central	21	25	14	25	29	12
South	47	39	69	48	40	75
West	13	16	4	11	13	4
METROPOLITAN AREAS						
Number (millions)	12.9	8.5	4.1	17.0	11.8	5.0
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Northeast	27	31	22	26	30	17
North Central	22	22	24	23	24	21
South	33	28	47	36	29	54
West	17	20	7	15	17	7
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS						
Number (millions)	12.5	8.9	3.4	21.7	16.5	4.9
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Northeast	8	10	1	8	10	1
North Central	21	28	2	26	33	3
South	62	49	96	58	48	96
West	10	12	1	8	9	1



Only in the South were a majority of both white and Negro poor persons residing outside metropolitan areas in 1968. Among poor persons outside the South, Negroes were more heavily concentrated in metropolitan areas than were whites in both 1968 and 1959. Within the metropolitan areas of these regions, poor Negroes were much more likely than poor whites to reside in the central cities. Even in the South, the proportion of poor persons who were residing in central cities was somewhat greater for Negroes than for whites in both 1968 and 1959.

**Table 65. DISTRIBUTION OF WHITE AND NEGRO PERSONS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, BY REGION**

<u>Type of residence</u>	<u>Northeast</u>		<u>North Central</u>		<u>South</u>		<u>West</u>	
	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
1968								
Total (millions)	3.5	1.0	4.4	1.0	6.7	5.2	2.8	0.3
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Metropolitan areas	74	96	42	95	35	37	60	92
Central cities	38	80	24	78	19	27	27	71
Suburban rings	36	16	18	17	16	10	34	21
Outside metropolitan areas	26	4	58	5	65	63	40	8
1959								
Total (millions)	5.2	0.9	8.3	1.2	11.2	7.4	3.6	0.4
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Metropolitan areas	69	96	35	89	31	37	58	90
Central cities	37	79	20	78	17	26	27	62
Suburban rings	32	17	15	11	14	11	30	27
Outside metropolitan areas	31	4	65	11	69	63	42	10

Negroes accounted for 25 percent of all poor persons in the United States in 1959 and for 30 percent of the poor in 1968. The proportion of Negroes among the poor in central cities rose from 36 percent to 42 percent between 1959 and 1968.

The proportion of Negroes among the poor ranged from 43 percent in the South to 9 percent in the West in 1968. In central cities, about one-half of the poor in the South and one-fifth of the poor in the West were Negroes.

**Table 66. NEGROES AS A PERCENT OF ALL PERSONS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, BY REGION**

<u>Type of residence</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>North-east</u>	<u>North Central</u>	<u>South</u>	<u>West</u>
1968					
Total	30	21	19	43	9
Metropolitan areas	32	26	35	45	13
Central cities	42	36	43	53	21
Suburban rings	18	11	18	32	6
Outside metropolitan areas	27	4	2	43	2
1959					
Total	25	15	12	39	9
Metropolitan areas	29	19	26	44	14
Central cities	36	26	35	49	19
Suburban rings	18	8	9	35	8
Outside metropolitan areas	22	2	2	37	2

Approximately three-fourths of all poor persons in metropolitan areas lived in family units in 1968. About 72 percent of the white poor but 88 percent of the Negro poor were family members within metropolitan areas. Pre-school age children accounted for 14 percent of all poor persons and 42 percent of the poor were children under 18 years. Both age and family status distinguish the white poor from the Negro poor. The proportions of aged persons among the white and Negro poor were 24 percent and 7 percent, respectively.

Unrelated individuals were a larger proportion of the poor within metropolitan areas (23 percent) than outside metropolitan areas (14 percent). As in metropolitan areas, poor Negroes in nonmetropolitan areas were more likely than poor white persons to reside in family groups. Outside metropolitan areas, about one-half of the Negro poor and 38 percent of the white poor were children. Among whites, 22 percent of the poor were aged, while only 10 percent of all poor Negro persons were 65 years of age or older.

Table 67. PERSONS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN 1968, BY FAMILY STATUS

<u>Family status</u>	Metropolitan areas			Outside metropolitan areas		
	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
All persons (thousands)	12,871	8,474	4,144	12,508	8,887	3,477
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Persons in families, total	77	72	88	86	84	92
65 years and over	7	9	3	9	11	6
Head	19	20	19	21	22	17
Female under 65 years	8	6	11	4	4	5
Wife of head	10	12	6	15	17	10
Family members under 18 years	42	35	57	42	38	53
Under 6 years	14	12	20	14	12	18
6 to 17 years	28	23	37	29	26	35
Other family members	6	6	6	8	7	12
Unrelated individuals, total	23	28	12	14	16	8
65 years and over	12	15	4	9	11	4

In 1968, about 76 percent of the 7.8 million poor persons in central cities and 79 percent of the 5.1 million poor residing in the suburbs were members of family units. In both cities and suburbs, about two-thirds of all poor white persons were either children, aged persons, or women under 65 years old who were heads of families in 1968. Among Negroes, three-quarters of the poor were either children, aged persons, or women under 65 years old who were heads of families. Children under 18 years old accounted for a majority of all poor Negroes in central cities and suburban rings in 1968. Among whites, about one-third of the poor in central cities and 37 percent of the suburban poor were children.

Table 68. PERSONS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN 1968 BY FAMILY STATUS,  
FOR CENTRAL CITIES AND SUBURBAN RINGS

<u>Family status</u>	Central cities			Suburban rings		
	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
All persons (thousands)	7,754	4,394	3,235	5,117	4,079	909
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Persons in families, total	76	68	88	79	76	90
65 years and over	6	9	3	7	9	4
Head	19	19	19	20	20	17
Female under 65 years	9	6	12	7	6	9
Wife of head	9	11	6	12	13	8
Family members under 18 years	43	33	56	41	37	60
Under 6 years	15	11	20	14	12	21
6 to 17 years	28	22	36	28	25	38
Other family members	6	5	7	6	6	5
Unrelated individuals, total	24	32	12	21	24	10
65 years and over	12	18	4	11	13	4

The number of poor families declined more sharply outside metropolitan areas than within metropolitan areas between 1959 and 1968. There were about 45 percent fewer poor families in the nonmetropolitan small towns and rural areas in 1968 than in 1959. During the same time, a 26 percent decline in the number of poor families was recorded in metropolitan areas.

Within metropolitan areas, there were 1.1 million families headed by women below the poverty level in 1968 as compared to 830,000 in 1959. Poor Negro female headed families increased by 48 percent between 1959 and 1968. In contrast to the rising trend among poor families headed by women, families below the poverty level headed by men declined by about 45 percent between 1959 and 1968.

Table 69. CHANGE IN FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, 1959-1968

<u>Sex of head</u>	Number below poverty level in 1968			Percent change, 1959-1968		
	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
METROPOLITAN AREAS						
All families	2,477	1,657	779	-26	-30	-17
Male head	1,367	1,057	289	-45	-43	-53
Female head	1,110	600	490	+29	+14	+48
Unrelated individuals	2,913	2,383	485	-16	-19	-6
Male	834	634	178	-37	-42	-11
Female	2,079	1,749	307	-4	-5	-3
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS						
All families	2,570	1,959	587	-45	-46	-36
Male head	1,925	1,538	371	-51	-52	-47
Female head	645	421	216	-8	-10	-2
Unrelated individuals	1,781	1,465	292	-26	-30	-3
Male	486	365	103	-50	-56	-18
Female	1,295	1,100	189	-11	-13	+8

In central cities there were 35 percent fewer poor white families in 1968 than in 1959. There was about a 50 percent reduction in the number of poor families headed by men among both whites and Negroes. There is some evidence to indicate that the number of families below the poverty level headed by women increased between 1959 and 1968, with Negroes accounting for most of that gain. The number of poor unrelated individuals dropped by 36 percent for males and 12 percent for females from 1959 to 1968.

In suburban rings, the number of poor families declined by about 24 percent between 1959 and 1968. However, the number of poor families headed by women increased by about 37 percent. There was no significant change in the number of unrelated individuals during the same period.

**Table 70. CHANGE IN FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, 1959-1968, FOR CENTRAL CITIES AND SUBURBAN RINGS**

<u>Sex of head</u>	Number below poverty level in 1968			Percent change, 1959-1968		
	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
<b>CENTRAL CITIES</b>						
All families	1,464	823	620	-27	-35	-15
Male head	732	508	215	-49	-47	-52
Female head	732	315	405	+25	+4	+46
Unrelated individuals	1,836	1,409	393	-21	-25	-6
Male	552	397	139	-36	-42	-13
Female	1,284	1,012	254	-12	-15	-2
<b>SUBURBAN RINGS</b>						
All families	1,013	834	159	-24	-25	-25
Male head	635	549	74	-40	-38	-53
Female head	378	285	85	+37	+28	(B)
Unrelated individuals	1,077	974	92	-7	-7	-4
Male	282	237	39	-38	-42	(B)
Female	792	737	53	+14	+15	(B)

B Base less than 75,000.

In metropolitan areas, 6 percent of all white families and 23 percent of all Negro families were poor in 1968. The poverty rate for families and unrelated individuals in both racial groups declined between 1959 and 1968. Women who were heads of families or unrelated individuals were more likely to be poor than their male counterparts in metropolitan areas. Among families headed by women, the poverty rates in 1968 were 22 percent and 50 percent for whites and Negroes, respectively.

Outside metropolitan areas, 14 percent of all families and 44 percent of all unrelated individuals were poor in 1968. Families and unrelated individuals in nonmetropolitan areas had higher poverty rates than those within metropolitan areas in both 1968 and 1959. Among both whites and Negroes, the proportion of families below the poverty level outside metropolitan areas was about twice that observed in metropolitan areas in 1968.

**Table 71. PERCENT OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, BY SEX OF HEAD**

<u>Sex of head</u>	1968			1959		
	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
METROPOLITAN AREAS						
All families	8	6	23	12	9	36
Male head	5	4	12	10	8	30
Female head	30	22	50	32	25	57
Unrelated individuals	30	29	39	42	41	49
Male	22	21	29	37	36	39
Female	35	33	48	46	44	60
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS						
All families	14	12	47	28	24	73
Male head	12	10	42	26	23	71
Female head	38	31	62	48	40	82
Unrelated individuals	44	41	69	61	59	78
Male	34	30	56	58	56	68
Female	49	46	79	63	61	87

In central cities, one family in ten was poor in 1968. While the incidence of poverty among families headed by women remained at 33 percent, the poverty rate among families headed by men declined from 11 percent to 6 percent between 1959 and 1968. In both of those years among whites as well as Negroes, families headed by women were more likely to be poor than were families headed by men.

In suburban rings, the proportion of poor families dropped from 10 percent to 6 percent between 1959 and 1968. Overall, the incidence of poverty among families in suburban rings was less than that recorded for families in central cities in both 1968 and 1959.

Table 72. PERCENT OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY SEX OF HEAD, FOR CENTRAL CITIES AND SUBURBAN RINGS

<u>Sex of head</u>	1968			1959		
	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
CENTRAL CITIES						
All families	10	7	23	14	10	34
Male head	6	5	11	11	9	28
Female head	33	23	49	33	23	57
Unrelated individuals	30	29	37	41	40	48
Male	23	22	27	35	35	37
Female	35	32	47	45	43	60
SUBURBAN RINGS						
All families	6	5	24	10	8	44
Male head	4	3	15	8	7	40
Female head	25	22	53	29	26	61
Unrelated individuals	29	29	46	45	44	55
Male	20	19	38	40	39	50
Female	35	34	54	48	47	59



The age distribution for heads of poor families differs between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas and between male and female heads of families. In metropolitan areas, 55 percent of the poor families were headed by persons under 45 years of age, while outside metropolitan areas only 42 percent of the poor families were in that age group in 1969. Women who were heads of poor families were younger than men heading poor families in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas among whites as well as among Negroes. For whites in metropolitan areas, about one-third of the men but only 15 percent of the women heading poor families were at least 65 years old.

**Table 73. DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN 1968,  
BY AGE OF HEAD**

<u>Age of head</u>	Metropolitan areas			Outside metropolitan areas		
	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
<b>ALL FAMILIES</b>						
Number (thousands)	2,477	1,657	779	2,570	1,957	589
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 25 years	11	11	11	7	7	5
25 to 44 years	44	39	55	35	34	38
45 to 64 years	25	25	25	31	31	34
65 years and over	20	25	9	27	29	23
<b>MALE HEAD</b>						
Number (thousands)	1,367	1,057	289	1,927	1,538	373
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 25 years	10	10	11	7	7	5
25 to 44 years	34	32	38	32	31	32
45 to 64 years	28	26	32	33	32	38
65 years and over	29	32	19	29	30	25
<b>FEMALE HEAD</b>						
Number (thousands)	1,110	600	490	644	418	217
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 25 years	11	12	11	7	7	6
25 to 44 years	57	51	64	45	43	47
45 to 64 years	22	23	20	26	26	29
65 years and over	10	15	4	23	25	18

In both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, the proportion of poor families headed by women increased significantly in each age group, except for those 65 and over, between 1959 and 1968. In metropolitan areas among poor family heads between 25 and 44 years of age, the proportion of families headed by women was 47 percent and 74 percent for whites and Negroes, respectively.

Both inside and outside metropolitan areas, about one-fifth of the poor families with an aged head were headed by women in 1968. In each of the younger age categories the proportion of poor families with female heads was greater for metropolitan than for nonmetropolitan areas. Within as well as outside metropolitan areas, female family heads in the younger age groups were more prevalent among poor Negro than among poor white families.

Table 74. FEMALE FAMILY HEADS AS A PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, BY AGE OF HEAD

<u>Age of head</u>	1968			1959		
	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
METROPOLITAN AREAS						
Total	45	36	63	26	22	35
Under 25 years	47	39	66	24	18	36
25 to 44 years	58	47	74	31	27	40
45 to 64 years	39	33	52	25	23	31
65 years and over	22	21	(B)	16	14	22
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS						
Total	25	21	37	15	13	24
Under 25 years	25	20	(B)	11	9	(B)
25 to 44 years	32	27	46	16	13	26
45 to 64 years	21	18	31	15	12	22
65 years and over	21	19	29	16	14	26

B Base less than 75,000.

For central cities in 1968, 33 percent of white men and 18 percent of Negro men heading families were at least 65 years old. The percent of aged male heads among poor white families was about twice as large as the proportion among poor Negro families in 1968. The proportion of aged persons among male heads of families (28 percent) was greater than the proportion of aged heads (9 percent) among families headed by females. In 1968, 17 percent of the poor white female family heads but only 3 percent of the poor Negro family heads were at least 65 years old.

Table 75. DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN  
CENTRAL CITIES, BY SEX AND AGE OF HEAD

<u>Age of head</u>	1968			1959		
	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
MALE HEAD						
Number (thousands)	732	580	215	1,428	962	451
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 25 years	11	11	11	9	9	10
25 to 44 years	33	31	37	42	38	48
45 to 64 years	27	25	34	24	23	27
65 years and over	28	33	18	25	30	15
FEMALE HEAD						
Number (thousands)	732	316	405	585	303	278
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 25 years	12	12	12	8	6	12
25 to 44 years	56	48	63	55	51	58
45 to 64 years	22	23	21	26	27	24
65 years and over	9	17	3	11	16	6

The proportion of poor families headed by women in central cities increased among both white and Negro families between 1959 and 1968. For poor families with heads between 25 and 44 years of age, the proportion headed by women rose from 35 percent in 1959 to 63 percent in 1968. In that age group, women accounted for about one-half of the heads of poor white families and three-fourths of the heads of poor Negro families in 1968.

Table 76. FEMALE FAMILY HEADS IN CENTRAL CITIES AS A PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, BY AGE OF HEAD

<u>Age of head</u>	1968			1959		
	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
Total	50	38	65	29	24	38
Under 25 years	52	40	(B)	28	17	43
25 to 44 years	63	49	76	35	30	43
45 to 64 years	45	37	54	30	27	35
65 years and over	25	24	(B)	16	15	20

B Base less than 75,000.

The marital status of women who headed poor families in 1968 differed sharply between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. The majority of women heading poor families in metropolitan areas were either separated or divorced from their husbands, while only one-third of the poor female heads outside metropolitan areas indicated that they were divorced or separated. The proportion of widows among poor family heads was 25 percent and 44 percent for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, respectively. Among white women heading families in metropolitan areas, the number who were divorced about equaled the number who were separated from their husbands in 1968. In contrast, Negro women who were separated from their husbands outnumbered divorcees by about 3 to 1.

The proportion of widows among poor female heads of families declined both in metropolitan and outside metropolitan areas between 1959 and 1968. Complementing the decline in metropolitan areas, there was an increase in the proportion who were divorced or separated from their husbands.

Table 77. DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE HEADS OF FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, BY MARITAL STATUS

<u>Marital status</u>	Metropolitan areas			Outside metropolitan areas		
	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
<u>1968</u>						
Number (thousands)	1,110	600	490	642	418	216
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Single	10	9	13	9	6	14
Separated or divorced	55	49	64	33	32	33
Separated	35	25	49	20	17	26
Divorced	20	24	15	13	15	7
Married, husband absent	9	13	4	15	19	7
Widowed	25	29	19	44	43	46
<u>1959</u>						
Number (thousands)	861	525	330	698	465	221
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Single	8	7	11	8	7	10
Separated or divorced	45	42	49	28	26	30
Separated	27	20	40	15	11	23
Divorced	17	22	10	13	16	7
Married, husband absent	13	16	8	12	14	8
Widowed	34	36	32	52	52	53

In 1968, the majority of women who were heads of poor families in central cities were either separated or divorced from their husbands. Among poor Negro women heading families, 49 percent were separated and 15 percent were divorced. White women heading poor families were less likely than Negro women to be separated from their husbands. Between 1959 and 1968, the proportion of poor female family heads whose marriages ended in separation increased from 31 percent to 39 percent. During the same period, the proportion of widows among women who were heads of poor families declined from 31 percent to 23 percent.

Table 78. DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE HEADS OF FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL  
IN CENTRAL CITIES, BY MARITAL STATUS

<u>Marital status</u>	1968			1959		
	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
Number (millions)	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Single	12	11	12	9	7	12
Separated or divorced	57	51	64	48	45	51
Separated	39	28	49	31	22	41
Divorced	18	23	15	16	22	10
Married, husband absent	8	11	4	12	16	8
Widowed	23	27	20	31	33	29

In both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas, a major increase in the proportion of the poor residing in families headed by women occurred between 1959 and 1968. During that time, the proportion of all poor family members living in units lacking a male head increased from 23 percent to 44 percent in metropolitan areas, and from 13 percent to 24 percent outside metropolitan areas. For metropolitan areas in 1968, 65 percent of the poor Negro children and 43 percent of the poor white children were living in families headed by women.

Table 79. PROPORTION OF FAMILY MEMBERS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL  
IN FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD

<u>Family status</u>	1968			1959		
	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
METROPOLITAN AREAS						
All persons in families	44	34	60	23	19	32
Heads	45	36	63	26	22	35
Family members under 18 years <sup>1</sup>	53	43	65	27	22	36
Other family members	20	15	34	13	10	19
OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS						
All persons in families	24	19	36	13	10	21
Heads	25	21	37	15	13	24
Family members under 18 years <sup>1</sup>	29	23	39	15	11	23
Other family members	14	11	25	9	7	16

<sup>1</sup>Other than head or wife.

Within central cities in 1968, about one-half of all poor persons in families were members of units headed by women. More than half of the poor children were in families headed by women. In 1959, only 27 percent of all poor family members and 32 percent of the poor children under 18 years old resided in families without a male head. Among poor Negro children in central cities, the proportion living in families headed by women jumped from 40 percent to 68 percent between 1959 and 1968. For white children, 47 percent resided in female headed families in 1968 compared with 24 percent in 1959.

In suburban rings, 35 percent of all poor family members lived in families headed by women in 1968, up from 18 percent in 1959. Negro family members were more likely than whites to reside in families headed by women in 1968. There was no significant difference between these racial groups in 1959.

**Table 80. PROPORTION OF FAMILY MEMBERS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD, FOR CENTRAL CITIES AND SUBURBAN RINGS**

<u>Family status</u>	1968			1959		
	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
CENTRAL CITIES						
All persons in families	50	37	63	27	20	35
Head	50	38	65	29	24	38
Family members under 18 years <sup>1</sup>	59	47	68	32	24	40
Other family members	24	16	39	14	11	20
SUBURBAN RINGS						
All persons in families	35	32	48	18	17	21
Head	37	34	53	21	20	25
Family members under 18 years <sup>1</sup>	43	39	54	20	20	22
Other family members	15	15	17	11	10	15

<sup>1</sup>Other than head or wife



Among poor persons in metropolitan areas in 1968, 29 percent of the whites and 35 percent of the Negroes were employed in March 1969. Slightly larger proportions of the white and Negro poor were employed outside metropolitan areas than within metropolitan areas in 1968.

Women below the poverty level were less likely than their male counterparts to be employed in 1968 in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. The proportion of the poor Negro women who were employed was greater than the proportion of poor white women who were employed in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

**Table 81. DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN 1968, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

<u>Employment status</u>	Metropolitan areas			Outside metropolitan areas		
	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
TOTAL						
Number (millions)	7.9	5.8	2.0	7.7	5.8	1.8
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Employed	31	29	35	35	33	41
Unemployed	3	3	5	3	2	4
Not in civilian labor force	66	68	60	63	65	55
MALE						
Number (millions)	2.7	2.0	0.7	3.2	2.4	0.7
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Employed	44	43	45	52	51	54
Unemployed	4	4	5	3	3	4
Not in civilian labor force	52	53	51	45	46	42
FEMALE						
Number (millions)	5.1	3.7	1.3	4.5	3.5	1.0
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Employed	24	22	30	23	20	31
Unemployed	2	2	5	2	2	5
Not in civilian labor force	73	76	65	75	78	64

White persons below the poverty level were more likely than poor Negroes to be employed as white collar workers in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas in 1968 and 1959. Blue collar workers accounted for about one-half of the poor employed white men and about two-thirds of the poor employed Negro men in metropolitan areas in 1968.

Poor white and Negro women were concentrated in different occupations. In metropolitan areas, one-half of the poor employed white women worked in white collar occupations, while about two-thirds of the employed Negro women worked in service occupations in 1968.

**Table 82. DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN 1968, BY OCCUPATION GROUP**

<u>Occupation group</u>	Metropolitan areas				Outside metropolitan areas			
	1968		1959		1968		1959	
	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>								
Number (millions)	1.7	0.7	2.5	1.1	1.9	0.7	3.7	1.1
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
White collar workers	42	16	37	8	21	6	18	3
Blue collar workers	31	39	35	38	33	38	33	35
Service workers	23	43	21	50	18	38	14	32
Farmers, farm laborers	4	2	7	4	28	18	35	30
<b>MALE</b>								
Number (millions)	0.9	0.3	1.5	0.6	1.2	0.4	2.7	0.7
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
White collar workers	34	14	29	9	15	3	12	3
Blue collar workers	48	68	49	62	42	59	39	50
Service workers	11	14	11	23	5	7	4	8
Farmers, farm laborers	8	4	11	5	38	30	44	39
<b>FEMALE</b>								
Number (millions)	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.4
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
White collar workers	50	17	49	6	31	9	34	3
Blue collar workers	13	16	13	11	17	12	17	9
Service workers	36	66	36	81	41	76	40	74
Farmers, farm laborers	1	1	2	2	11	3	9	15

NOTE.--White collar workers-Professional, Managerial, Clerical, and Sales workers. Blue collar workers-Craftsmen, Operatives, and Nonfarm laborers. Service workers-Private Household and Other Service workers.

In metropolitan areas, about one-third of the men who were heads of poor families worked at least 50 weeks during 1968. The proportion of male family heads who did not work in 1968 was greater inside metropolitan areas than outside metropolitan areas. In nonmetropolitan areas, only one-third of the white male heads and one-fifth of the Negro male heads of poor families did not work during 1968.

**Table 83. DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY HEADS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL,  
BY NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED**

<u>Weeks worked</u>	Metropolitan areas				Outside metropolitan areas			
	1968		1959		1968		1959	
	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
MALE HEAD								
Total (millions)	1.0	0.3	1.8	0.6	1.5	0.4	3.2	0.7
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
None	44	31	32	23	33	21	26	18
1 to 26 weeks	11	17	18	16	13	15	13	13
27 to 49 weeks	13	18	22	27	11	17	21	33
50 to 52 weeks	32	35	28	35	43	47	40	36
FEMALE HEAD								
Total (millions)	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
None	63	52	61	51	60	33	66	43
1 to 26 weeks	16	16	19	15	17	29	17	22
27 to 49 weeks	8	12	11	15	10	14	9	16
50 to 52 weeks	14	20	10	18	14	25	9	19

NOTE.--Data in this table are limited to civilian family heads at least 16 years old.

Both inside and outside metropolitan areas, the period of joblessness for about one-half of all poor unemployed persons in March 1969 spanned fewer than five weeks. There was no significant difference in the distribution of the duration of unemployment for the intervals shown between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

**Table 84. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN MARCH 1969 BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL,  
BY NUMBER OF WEEKS UNEMPLOYED**

<u>Duration of unemployment</u>	Metropolitan areas			Outside metropolitan areas		
	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>All races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
Total (thousands)	242	147	95	211	134	75
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 5 weeks	55	56	55	53	53	52
5 to 14 weeks	25	22	29	27	29	26
15 to 26 weeks	9	9	7	13	11	18
27 weeks or more	11	12	8	6	7	4

In central cities, about one-third of the men who were heads of poor families worked a full year during 1968. The proportion of male heads of poor families who worked at least 50 weeks in 1959 was 26 percent for whites and 34 percent for Negroes. In both 1968 and 1959, poor families headed by men who did not work were more likely to be found among whites than among Negroes. The proportion of these poor male heads of families increased among whites from 36 percent to 45 percent between 1959 and 1968.

A complete absence of work experience was more prevalent among women who were heads of poor families than among men. The proportion of these women who did not work during 1968 was 65 percent among whites and 53 percent among Negroes. In both 1968 and 1959, about one-fifth of the Negro women heading poor families were employed for 50 weeks or more.

**Table 85. CIVILIAN FAMILY HEADS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN CENTRAL CITIES, BY NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED**

<u>Weeks worked</u>	1968		1959	
	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
MALE				
Total (thousands)	495	208	937	441
Percent	100	100	100	100
None	45	31	36	27
1 to 26 weeks	11	17	16	14
27 to 49 weeks	13	17	22	25
50 to 52 weeks	31	35	26	34
FEMALE				
Total (thousands)	316	405	303	278
Percent	100	100	100	100
None	65	53	61	53
1 to 26 weeks	16	16	19	14
27 to 49 weeks	7	11	10	14
50 to 52 weeks	11	20	10	19

The average number of persons per poor family was smaller among white than among Negro families in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas in 1968. Per capita income data permit a relationship to be shown between the incomes of poor whites and Negroes by reducing the effect of differences in average family size for these groups.

Among the poor outside metropolitan areas, the income per family member for poor whites was about \$530 and for poor Negroes \$410.

**Table 86. FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN 1968, BY AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY AND INCOME PER FAMILY MEMBER**

<u>Type of residence</u>	All races		White		Negro	
	<u>Persons per family</u>	<u>Income per family member</u>	<u>Persons per family</u>	<u>Income per family member</u>	<u>Persons per family</u>	<u>Income per family member</u>
United States	4.1	\$517	3.8	\$546	5.0	\$466
Metropolitan areas	4.0	538	3.7	560	4.7	514
Central cities	4.1	534	3.7	561	4.6	514
Suburban rings	4.0	545	3.7	558	5.2	516
Outside metropolitan areas	4.2	497	3.8	534	5.3	412

The income deficit between the total incomes of poor families and unrelated individuals and their respective poverty thresholds was \$9.8 billion in 1968, a decline of \$5 billion since 1959. The proportion of the aggregate poverty gap accounted for by families and unrelated individuals outside metropolitan areas declined sharply between 1959 and 1968. The incomes of all poor whites would have been brought up to the poverty level by the addition of \$7.1 billion in 1968. To bring the incomes of poor Negroes up to the poverty standard would have required \$2.6 billion.

**Table 87. AGGREGATE INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE**

(Dollar deficit in billions of dollars)

<u>Type of residence</u>	All races		White		Negro	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>
United States	\$9.8	\$14.8	\$7.1	\$11.1	\$2.6	\$3.5
Metropolitan areas, total	5.2	6.6	3.7	4.9	1.4	1.6
Central cities	3.2	4.1	2.0	2.8	1.1	1.3
Suburban rings	2.1	2.5	1.7	2.1	0.3	0.4
Metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more	2.7	3.1	1.9	2.3	0.7	0.8
Central cities	1.7	2.0	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.6
Suburban rings	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.1
Metropolitan areas under 1,000,000	2.5	3.6	1.9	2.7	0.7	0.9
Central cities	1.5	2.1	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.6
Suburban rings	1.0	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.2
Outside metropolitan areas	4.6	8.2	3.3	6.2	1.2	1.9

For poor families in metropolitan areas, 32 percent of those headed by men and 21 percent of those headed by women had incomes within \$500 of their appropriate poverty thresholds in 1968. The median income deficit for all poor families in metropolitan areas in 1968 was about the same as it had been in 1959.

Outside metropolitan areas, there is some evidence that the median income deficit of poor families declined between 1959 and 1968. In these areas, families headed by men with incomes below the poverty level were not as deeply impoverished as poor families headed by women in 1968. Among poor families in nonmetropolitan areas, 29 percent of those headed by men, but only 18 percent of those headed by women, had incomes within \$500 of the poverty line.

Table 88. DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL

<u>Income deficit</u>	Metropolitan areas			Outside metropolitan areas		
	<u>All families</u>	<u>Male head</u>	<u>Female head</u>	<u>All families</u>	<u>Male head</u>	<u>Female head</u>
<u>1968</u>						
All families						
Number (thousands)	2,474	1,364	1,110	2,567	1,924	642
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
\$1 to \$499	27	32	21	27	29	18
\$500 to \$999	24	26	21	23	24	20
\$1,000 to \$1,999	27	25	31	29	28	30
\$2,000 to \$2,999	14	10	18	13	12	19
\$3,000 and over	8	7	9	8	6	14
Median income deficit	\$975	\$805	\$1,247	\$1,010	\$919	\$1,376

1959

All families						
Number (thousands)	3,342	2,481	861	4,632	3,934	698
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
\$1 to \$499	28	30	20	23	24	19
\$500 to \$999	25	26	23	24	24	22
\$1,000 to \$1,999	31	29	38	32	31	38
\$2,000 to \$2,999	11	10	14	13	13	13
\$3,000 and over	5	5	4	8	8	7
Median income deficit	\$935	\$862	\$1,138	\$1,089	\$1,069	\$1,166



In metropolitan areas, there is some evidence that the median income deficit of poor white families was less than that for poor Negro families. Outside metropolitan areas, the difference between the average income gap for poor white and poor Negro families was about \$500.

Within metropolitan areas, the incomes of about one-fourth of the poor families were within \$500 of the poverty line in 1968. Outside metropolitan areas, 30 percent of all poor white families and 16 percent of all poor Negro families had incomes within \$500 of the poverty line.

**Table 89. DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR WHITE AND NEGRO FAMILIES  
BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL**

<u>Income deficit</u>	<u>Metropolitan areas</u>		<u>Outside metropolitan areas</u>	
	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
<u>1968</u>				
All families				
Number (thousands)	1,656	777	1,957	586
Percent	100	100	100	100
\$1 to \$499	29	23	30	16
\$500 to \$999	24	24	25	17
\$1,000 to \$1,999	26	31	26	36
\$2,000 to \$2,999	13	16	12	19
\$3,000 and over	8	7	7	13
Median income deficit	\$914	\$1,101	\$883	\$1,378
Deficit per family member	\$328	\$281	\$309	\$308
<u>1959</u>				
All families				
Number (thousands)	2,369	940	3,658	920
Percent	100	100	100	100
\$1 to \$499	30	22	26	13
\$500 to \$999	26	23	25	19
\$1,000 to \$1,999	31	33	32	33
\$2,000 to \$2,999	9	16	12	19
\$3,000 and over	4	6	6	16
Median income deficit	\$866	\$1,122	\$986	\$1,500
Deficit per family member	\$291	\$275	\$311	\$347

## **VII Poverty Areas**

The number of families residing in poverty areas (neighborhoods which in 1960 contained relatively large concentrations of poor families) dropped by 16 percent between 1960 and 1969. The number of white families in these areas dropped by 19 percent as compared to a 10 percent decline among families of Negro and other races. The rate of decline among families in poverty areas within the metropolitan areas of 1 million or more (21 percent), surpassed that for families in poverty areas of smaller metropolitan areas (9 percent).

Table 90. FAMILIES LIVING IN METROPOLITAN POVERTY AREAS

<u>Race of head</u>	Number (thousands)		Percent of SMSA total		<u>Percent change</u>
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	
ALL METROPOLITAN AREAS OF 250,000 OR MORE					
Total	4,036	4,795	14	20	-16
White	2,435	3,016	10	14	-19
Negro and other races	1,603	1,779	48	72	-10
Percent of total	40	37	(X)	(X)	(X)
METROPOLITAN AREAS OF 1,000,000 OR MORE					
Total	2,096	2,669	12	17	-21
White	1,072	1,510	7	11	-29
Negro and other races	1,023	1,159	44	70	-12
Percent of total	49	43	(X)	(X)	(X)
METROPOLITAN AREAS OF 250,000 TO 1,000,000					
Total	1,941	2,126	19	24	-9
White	1,361	1,506	15	19	-10
Negro and other races	579	620	55	76	-7
Percent of total	30	29	(X)	(X)	(X)

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X Not applicable.

Only 5 percent of the families outside poverty areas, compared to 19 percent of those inside poverty areas, were below the poverty level in 1968. Among families within poverty areas, the poverty rate was 14 percent for whites and 27 percent for Negro and other races in 1968. About 55 percent of all poor families in poverty areas were of Negro and other races in 1968. Outside these areas, the percent of families of Negro and other races among the poor increased from 10 percent to 23 percent between 1959 and 1968.

**Table 91. FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL IN METROPOLITAN AREAS,  
BY POVERTY AREA STATUS**

	Number (thousands)		Percent		
<u>Race of head</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>Percent change</u>
TOTAL					
Total	2,073	3,044	7	12	-32
White	1,354	2,187	6	10	-38
Negro and other races	720	857	21	35	-16
Percent of total	35	28	(X)	(X)	(X)
IN POVERTY AREAS					
Total	780	1,367	19	29	-43
White	352	673	14	22	-48
Negro and other races	429	694	27	39	-38
Percent of total	55	51	(X)	(X)	(X)
OUTSIDE POVERTY AREAS					
Total	1,293	1,677	5	8	-23
White	1,002	1,514	5	8	-34
Negro and other races	291	163	17	23	+79
Percent of total	23	10	(X)	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

In the poverty areas of the three largest cities, the percent of families below the poverty level declined from 25 percent to 20 percent between 1959 and 1968. In 1969, 47 percent of families of Negro and other races living in these cities resided within the poverty areas, while only 14 percent of the whites resided in such areas. White families accounted for 55 percent of all families in the poverty areas of the three largest cities in 1969.

**Table 92. FAMILIES LIVING IN THE CENTRAL CITY POVERTY AREAS OF THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO, AND LOS ANGELES METROPOLITAN AREAS**

<u>Race of head</u>	Number of families (thousands)		Percent of city total		Percent below poverty level	
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1959</u>
All races	745	990	21	27	20	25
White	414	577	14	18	17	22
Negro and other races	333	413	47	75	24	30
Percent of total	45	42	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

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